

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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5th June, 1890.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1889.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), WEST RIDGEWAY.

The Secretary

To the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1889.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAURENCE DUNDAS, EARL OF ZETLAND,

Esq., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic, cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1889, being the twenty-first since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The returns obtained from the Collectors of Customs and the Coastguard show that the number of Registered Vessels in Ireland during 1889, fishing for sale, amounted to 5,767, with crews consisting of 20,575 men, and 863 boys.

Of the above 1,528 vessels, 6,453 men and 376 boys, are shown as exclusively engaged in fishing; and 4,239 vessels, 14,122 men and 487 boys as partially so engaged.

It would appear from these returns that there is a decrease of 60 vessels and 428 men, and an increase of 68 boys, since last year.

We have, however, to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that these returns cannot be considered as accurate.

From the fact that a great portion of the coast round Ireland is unguarded, and that, in several parts, the Coastguard Stations are far apart, it is very difficult for the Coastguard, who have charge of the duty of registering all boats engaged in fishing for sale to obtain accurate returns.

We have endeavoured to obtain some information as to whether any reason could be assigned for the apparent falling-off in some districts of the numbers, but have not been able to get much that is satisfactory. For example in reply to questions as to the cause of the decrease we have received replies as follow:—(a.) "In 1889 fish in this locality was scarce. The fishermen were engaged in other occupations, for the time being, until the fishing improves." (b.) "Three of the boats under repairs at present. Owners of the other two are farming for the present, but will be fishing for the coming season." (c.) "Two boats sold—one to Dublin, one to Scotland. Two broken up through age. Owners old men past fishing—one boatman old and not going to fish any more." (d.) "Two sold out of this district, and the other four are unfit and condemned." (e.) "The boats mentioned were out of repair, and did not fish. Other crews were absent in Glasgow and England, and therefore not returned, as they did not fish in 1889." (f.) "There was a falling-off in boats on account of some of the old ones being worn out, and the people getting new boats built. More new registers applied for fishing boats than last year, and some of the people are those that have returned from America." (g.) "Some of the boats did not fish that year (1889), though the registers were examined and endorsed. Some of them may fish this year." (h.) "As the boats on these guards belong to men of the farming class, who only go out if fish appear off the coast in any large quantities, and last year fish did not appear in any large quantities, and very little was taken; I believe that is the reason."

In many cases also when the registers are not produced annually for endorsement as the law directs, the boats are not included in the returns from the Coastguard; and it is very difficult to get the owners in remote places, many miles from any Coastguard Station, to send them in for examination and endorsement.

From the foregoing it may be concluded that there can hardly be, *in fact*, any reduction in the number of boats, but probably that, if the statistics could be completed as they should be, an increase would be found to exist.

Again, as to boats "*solely engaged in fishing*," or "*only partially so*," we have ascertained that, although vessels are employed for a portion of the year at a particular fishing, and are then laid up for the remainder of the year until the next fishing season, and are not employed in any other way but fishing, they are returned as "*only partially engaged*" in fishing.

To have a revision of the registry of all boats engaged in fishing on the coast of Ireland would be important, but would entail an expense for which we have not funds available.

MACKEREL FISHERIES.

The quantity of mackerel taken in 1889 was in excess of that in 1888. The following will show the comparison in weight, and in the amount realized to the fishermen:—

1888.	Quantity captured,	321,451 cwt.	Amount realized,	£129,084.
1889.	Do.,	444,701 cwt.	do. do.	£156,164.

The average price per box in 1889 was 12s. 4d. as compared with 16s. 1d. in the previous year.

The nationalities of the vessels engaged in this fishery in 1889 were as follows:—

Irish,	288	Scotch,	68
English and Manx,	280	French,	68

This shows a falling-off in the number of boats, as compared with those similarly engaged during 1888, of 6 Irish, 38 English and Manx, and 18 French; and an increase of 47 Scotch boats. In 1888 the number of Irish vessels engaged at this fishing increased by 6 over the previous year, while the Scotch vessels decreased by 17, and the French vessels increased by 19. The season of 1888 turned out to be unpropitious, the quantities captured showing a considerable falling-off as compared with 1887. It is presumed this deterred some of the Irish, English, and French boats from pursuing this fishing in 1889.

The following are the quantities landed at the principal stations named during the Spring fishing; the total amount, as nearly as can be computed, realized by the fishermen; and the average price per box:—

	Boxes	Total realized.	Average Prices.
		£	£ s. d.
Ventry, county Kerry,	46,263	24,932	0 10 7½
Baltimore, county Cork,	43,050	22,221	0 10 4
Kinsale, do.,	39,605	28,945	0 14 7½
Castletownbere, do.,	38,255	22,664	0 12 6
Valencia, county Kerry,	30,339	11,318	0 11 1½
Castletownsend, county Cork,	11,847	6,956	0 11 9
Dingle, county Kerry,	8,501	6,358	0 16 4½
Schull, county Cork,	8,149	2,960	0 7 3
Union Hall, do.,	6,751	3,433	0 10 2
Ballycoveane, do.,	6,002	5,417	0 18 0½
Ballydonagan, do.,	5,008	4,979	0 19 10½
Ballydavid, county Kerry,	4,635	3,753	0 16 2½
Barrow, do.,	2,759	3,012	1 1 10
Ballysaggart and Tribane, county Donegal,	1,328	804	0 12 1½
Seafield, county Clare,	1,316	566	0 8 7
Cahirciveen, county Kerry,	1,266	1,333	1 1 0½
Portmagee, do.,	1,033	935	0 18 1½
Rathleskean, county Mayo,	728	666	0 18 3½
Killybegs, county Donegal,	705	439	0 12 6
Crookhaven, county Cork,	592	426	0 14 5
Toelin, county Donegal,	512	375	0 14 6½

A statement of the quantity of mackerel landed around the coast of Ireland, so far as statistics have been collected, will be found in Appendix No. 2.

In addition, however, to the quantity mentioned, a good deal was transhipped and sent direct to England, which is not included in these returns.

Fishing commenced at	Spring.		Autumn.	
	Commenced.	Ended.	Commenced.	Ended.
Ventry, county Kerry.	1st April.	30th July.	30th August.	24th October.
Baltimore, county Cork.	3rd April.	27th July.	9th August.	8th November.
Kinsale, do.	21st March.	21st July.	22nd July.	3rd November.
Castletownbere, do.	28th March.	28th June.	1st August.	26th October.
Valencia, county Kerry.	26th March.	21st June.	1st September.	31st October.
Castletownshend, county Cork.	3rd April.	July.	July.	2nd November.
Dingle, county Kerry.	14th March.	24th June.	6th October.	20th December.
Schull, county Cork.	8th April.	24th July.	6th September.	5th November.
Union Hall, do.	25th March.	30th June.	1st July.	31st October.
Ballycrovane, do.	5th April.	27th June.	28th August.	15th November.
Ballydonagan, do.	10th April.	10th May.	29th August.	16th November.
Ballydavid, county Kerry.	6th April.	13th June.	3rd September.	18th December.
Barrow, do.	April.	2nd June.	—	—
Ballyvaughan and Tribane, county Donegal.	—	—	2nd August.	5th October.
Seafield, county Clare.	1st May.	—	—	30th December.
Caherciveen, county Kerry.	26th March.	15th June.	1st September.	15th October.
Portmagee, do.	15th April.	1st July.	1st September.	30th November.
Rathfrillick, county Mayo.	—	—	June.	September.
Killybegs, county Donegal.	—	—	15th August.	23rd September.
Crookhaven, county Cork.	17th April.	2nd May.	7th September.	24th October.
Teelin, county Donegal.	—	—	4th July.	14th September.

Wherever the mackerel fishing is carried on to any extent, there are now, generally speaking, two seasons—Spring and Autumn. The great bulk of the Spring fish is exported in a fresh state to England. The great bulk of the Autumn fish is salted and packed in barrels and exported to America, where there seems to be an almost unlimited demand. Although this latter is the case, it is of the utmost importance that the greatest care should be observed in curing these fish, otherwise the trade, which is now, and it is hoped will continue to be, so large, may be seriously injured. We have had instructions for curing mackerel printed, and disseminated largely. We have, however, heard that some of the fish exported were not cured up to the mark—that the fish were discoloured, and what is termed “rusty.” For the actual fact we are unable to vouch; but we think it desirable to mention the matter here, so as to correct abuses if they exist.

The fish, when the barrels are opened, should present a white silvery appearance, and be carefully packed in good sound staunch barrels. As this trade has assumed such magnitude we consider it right to express our opinion that it would be important that an independent superintendent should be employed to examine all such fish, and, where they were properly cured and packed, apply a brand to each barrel if called on by the curers to do so. This might, to a certain extent, be a guarantee of well-cured fish, and sound barrels; and prove a check on the export of those fish cured in an inferior manner, and be the means of preserving this as a good and profitable trade.

The heaviest fishing during the past year appears to have been in the neighbourhood of Ventry, County Kerry.

At Ventry the sum realized was nearly £25,000. The largest number of boats fishing from this place hailed from the Isle of Man. There were only 2 English, 4 Scotch, and 3 Irish vessels, while there were 76 from the Isle of Man. There were 8 men employed in the buyers' boats at £1, and 30 employed as packers, &c., at £1 5s. a week each. There were 11 steamers employed at the Spring fishing carrying the fish to England. Cost of steamers, £300 to £500 per month. There were 7 hulks stored with ice, of which nearly 2,300 tons were imported in 4 cargoes. The Spring fishing commenced about the 1st April and continued to about end of July; so that the amount of wages paid for labour alone, irrespective of cost of fish, steamers, ice, &c., would have been about £750.

The Autumn fishing commenced the latter end of August, and continued till latter end of October. The fish were salted and barrelled on board the hulk in harbour. There were 10 men, 12 women, and 4 boys employed in curing the fish at 18s., 15s., and 12s. a week, each, respectively. This would amount to over £160. There were 479 barrels of mackerel cured and exported.

At Baltimore, where the capture was the next heaviest in Ireland, there having been 43,050 boxes captured realizing over £22,000, there were 148 Irish, 64 Manx, and 14 English vessels fishing. The highest number engaged in one day was 120 Irish, 50 Manx, and 14 English. There were also 5 French vessels of an average of 78 tons. These vessels, with their nets, are valued at from £1,500 to £2,000 each, while the English vessels are from £900 to £1,500, and the Irish and Scotch from £600 to £800. During the season, which commenced about 3rd April and ended 27th July, there were 112 men employed in buyers' boats at an average of 25s. per week, each, and 40 men employed as packers, carters, &c., at 30s. a week. There were 11 steamers employed carrying the fish to the English markets and 7 cargoes of ice (over 1,600 tons) imported. There were 7 hulks for storing the ice, the cost of which was about £34 a month.

The amount realized by the fishermen from the mackerel fishing here was over £22,000. If the sum paid in wages to the men employed as boatmen, packers, &c., for the Spring fishing (and which would amount to about £3,200) be added, it will be seen what a large sum of money is circulated in a few weeks in this place, and how important is the industry. This remark is applicable to other places as well, where extensive operations are carried on during the Spring mackerel season.

The Autumn fishing commenced the first week in August, and lasted till November. There were 30 men employed in the buyers' boats, at 18s. to £1 a week. There were 108 men, 68 women, and 85 boys employed in curing the fish, at wages—for men and women—of about 18s., and boys—12s. a week. The amount paid for wages alone at this Autumn fishing would be over £2,500. There were 3,523 barrels of fish cured by the Baltimora Fishing School, the Baltimora and Skibbereen Fishing Company, the Messrs. Kelson, on both piers and hulk in harbour, and at Ringarogy.

At Kinsale there were 39,605 boxes taken, producing nearly £29,000. The prices here appear to have ranged considerably higher than at Baltimore; for while there were nearly 3,500 boxes less, the amount realized was over £3,250 more.

Here also the numbers of Irish vessels exceeded either the English, Scotch, or Manx. There were 134 Irish, 31 English, 56 Scotch, 117 Isle of Man, and 4 French vessels engaged. The Spring fishing commenced about the 21st March and ended about 21st July. There were 90 men employed in the buyers' boats at £1 5s., and 300 packers and 20 carters at £1 a week. There were 10 steamers carrying the fish to England. Three hulks were stored with about 1,000 tons of ice, some having been brought from Cork, Liverpool, &c. The amount paid for wages alone at this place during the Spring fishing would be nearly £7,000.

At the Autumn fishing there were 40 Irish and 4 Isle of Man vessels engaged; 6 men employed in buyers' boats at £1 5s. a week, and 110 men, 140 women, and 60 boys at curing, at £1 5s. and £1, and 10s. to 12s., respectively. There were 6,000 barrels cured and exported.

At Castletown Bere there were 98 Irish, as against 10 English, 3 Scotch, 48 Isle of Man, and 36 French vessels. The fishing commenced about 28th March and ended about 28th June. There were 36,255 boxes of fish taken, which produced nearly £23,000. There were 84 men employed in buyers' boats, and 20 as packers, at £1 5s. a week each. This would represent about £1,560 as having been paid in wages alone. There were 11 steamers carrying fish to England. There were 5 hulks with 2,170 tons of ice, which had been imported in 6 cargoes.

At the Autumn fishing, which commenced about the 1st August, and ended in November, there were 6 Irish and 2 Manx vessels employed in fishing; and 7 men, 12 women, and 8 boys at curing at wages of £1 10s., 12s., and 9s. a week, respectively. This would amount to nearly £1,000 for wages alone. There were 275 barrels cured and exported. The fishermen in places in this division—particularly at Garnish, are seriously inconvenienced for want of harbour accommodation. At times they meet with great difficulty in landing the fish, which, afterwards, has to be carted a long distance to Castletown before shipment.

At Knightstown or Valencia, the Spring fishing commenced about the 26th March and ended 21st June. Here the Isle of Man vessels preponderated in numbers, there being 39, as against 5 Scotch, and 9 Irish. There were 20,320 boxes of mackerel caught, which produced £11,318. There were 15 men employed as packers at £1 a week. This would mean about £180 paid in wages, irrespective of fish, ice, steamers, &c. About 1,200 tons of ice were imported and stored in a bulk in Valencia Harbour.

The Autumn fishing commenced about 1st September, and continued till about 1st November. There were 7 men, 27 women, and 20 boys employed at curing at £1 7s., 15s., and 14s., a week, respectively; and when large catches took place there were from 40 to 50 men, women, and boys employed at 3d. per hour. This would come to about £350 for wages alone. There were 763 barrels cured and exported.

At Castletownshend the Spring fishing commenced about 3rd April, and continued into the Autumn fishing. There were nearly 12,000 boxes of fish taken, and they produced nearly £7,000. There were 78 Manx, 73 Irish, 25 English, and 16 French vessels engaged. There were 16 men employed in buyers' boats, and 16 as packers at 15s. to £1 a week. The wages paid for labour alone would be over £300.

The Autumn fishing commenced about the 18th July and continued till November. There were 11 Irish and 10 Manx vessels engaged at it, and 8 men employed in buyers' boats, as well as 40 men, 21 women, and 12 boys curing fish, at 17s. 6d., 12s., and 11s. a week, respectively. Wages for labour would amount to about £500. There were 1,087 barrels cured and exported.

At Dingle there were 96 Manx, and only 1 English, 7 Scotch, 4 Irish, and 2 French vessels. The fish, much of which comes from Brandon, Ballydavid, &c., is carted to Tralee, and thence sent to England. The highest number of boats engaged in one day was 50 Manx, 4 Irish, 7 Scotch, and 1 English.

The Autumn fishing commenced about the 6th of October, and continued up to 20th December. It was carried on principally by 20 Irish canoes or currachs, and 5 Manx vessels. There were 70 men and 40 women employed curing fish at 14s. and 12s. per week, respectively. The fish were cured at Dingle and Brandon—1,795 barrels—and exported.

At Schull the Spring fishing commenced about 8th April and ended about 24th July. There were 37 Irish and 4 Isle of Man vessels engaged at it. The highest number of boats on any one day was 28 Irish and 3 Manx. There were 18 men employed in the buyers' boats, 17 packers, and 4 carters at 15s. to £1 a week. Their wages represented over £350 paid for labour alone. The fish were sent off by train—over 8,000 boxes, which realized nearly £3,000. The prices here on an average appear to have been lower than at any other place.

The Autumn fishing commenced about 5th September and ended about 5th November. There were 20 Irish boats only engaged at it. There were 11 men employed in buyers' boats at 18s. to £1, and 28 men, 20 women, and 8 boys at curing at 18s., 15s., and 12s. a week, respectively. This would come to about £400 for wages alone. There were 700 barrels cured and exported.

At Cape Clear in the Schull Division there were 244 barrels cured and exported. 15 men employed in the buyers' boats at 15s. a week; and 14 men, 10 women, and 12 boys, at curing, at wages of 15s. for men and women, and 12s. for boys. This represents nearly £300 paid for wages alone.

At Union Hall there were 6,751 boxes caught, which realized nearly £3,500. There were 54 Irish, 32 Manx, 1 English, and 1 Scotch, vessels engaged in the Spring fishing. The highest number in one day's fishing was 18 Irish, 8 Manx, 1 English, and 1 Scotch. The fishing commenced on the 25th March and ended 31st May.

The Autumn fishing commenced in June and continued till end of October. The wages paid for labour alone in curing mackerel amounted to nearly £600. There were 3,335 barrels cured and exported.

At Ballycroyane there were over 6,000 boxes taken, which realized nearly £5,500. There were 70 Irish, 7 Manx, and 1 Scotch, boats, engaged at the Spring fishing. The highest number in one day was 24 Irish, 2 Manx, and 1 Scotch, and about 60 yawls—local boats from 1 to 2 tons, with crews from 4 to 7 men, valued, with nets, from £9 to £15 each. The fish have all to be carted to Castletown at the rate of 1s. per hundred. The greater portion caught here last Spring were purchased by a Liverpool Fish Curing

Company, who employed the people to clean and salt the fish at 2s. 6d. per day for men and women, and 1s. 6d. for boys. Coopers, 30s. a week. Fish are landed in three places in this locality in fine weather, but Ballycrovane is the only place of shelter and safe anchorage. Accommodation for landing fish is much required.

The Autumn fishing commenced about 23th August, and continued till middle of November. There were only 13 Irish vessels engaged at it. There were from 4 to 12 men, 10 to 40 women, and 10 to 30 boys, engaged at curing at 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. per day, respectively. There were 1,790 barrels cured and exported.

At Ballydonogan there were over 5,000 boxes taken, realizing nearly £5,000. There were 43 Irish boats engaged at the Spring fishing. All the fish taken are carted to Castletown at the rate of 1s. per hundred. The fishing commenced 10th April and ended 10th May. The want of proper facilities for landing fish or exporting it direct by steamer is felt very seriously by the fishermen. The Autumn fishing commenced 20th August and ended 16th November. There were 20 men, 10 women, and 10 boys, employed curing at the rate of 2s. and 1s. a day respectively. There were 600 barrels cured.

At Ballydavid there were 90 Irish boats engaged at the Spring fishing—all local boats—valued with nets on an average £18 to £20. They captured 4,635 boxes which realized £3,753. All the Spring fish is carted to Dingle. The fishing commenced about 6th April and ended about 13th June. The Autumn fishing commenced about 3rd September and ended about 12th December. There were 4 men, 20 women, and 2 boys employed curing fish, for which the men were paid 25s. a week, and the women and boys 3d. an hour. There were 800 barrels cured and exported.

At Cahirciveen there were 1,266 boxes taken, realizing £1,333. The Spring fishing commenced about 20th March and ended 15th June. There were 20 small local boats engaged at the Spring fishing. The Autumn fishing commenced 1st September and ended 25th October, and there were 220 barrels of fish cured and exported.

At Portmagee there were over 1,000 boxes taken, realizing over £900. The fishing commenced 15th April and ended 1st July. There were 15 Irish, 6 Manx, and 6 French vessels engaged at the Spring fishing. The fish are carted to Killorglin at £1 a load. The Autumn fishing commenced about 1st September. There were 400 barrels cured and exported by two Liverpool firms. There were 6 men and 8 women employed curing the fish at 12s. and 10s. a week, respectively.

At Crookhaven about 200 barrels were cured for the American markets.

The foregoing are the principal places in the counties of Cork and Kerry where the mackerel fishing is carried on extensively; and it is gratifying to observe that the Irish vessels engaged at it played a prominent part during the past year.

In other counties, such as Donegal, Mayo, Clare, and Sligo, mackerel were captured and cured in small quantities. We have been unable to obtain accurate statistics in reference to them. They were taken by Irish boats. According to the returns received there were 500 barrels cured at Leadmore near Kilrush, and 74 barrels at Carrigaholt, county Clare; at Kilkerrin and Carna, county Galway, about 50 barrels; at Killybegs, county Donegal, 500 barrels; at Porturlin, county Mayo, 80 barrels in two days; and at Belderrig, Portacloy, and Rosspoint smaller lots, not ascertained.

HERRING FISHERIES.

According to the returns received, the capture of herrings during the year 1889 was 62,592 mease (a mease being 636 fish), realizing £41,905; as compared with 65,249 mease in 1888, realizing £52,465.

The following are the principal places at which herrings were landed.

This fishery shows a serious decline of late years. From 1884 to 1886 the capture increased from about 103,500 to 121,500 mease. It declined in 1887 to about 94,000—while the take for the present year is little more than half that for 1886.

	Highest number of Boats of any one Nationality employed on any one day.					Total Captures. No. of Mease.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	German.	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Mease.			
Ardara, between June and October, . . .	29	25	23	48	3	16,238	£ s. d. 0 13 11	10,360
Arklow, between June and December, . . .	—	—	—	79	—	4,241	0 12 0	2,360
Arrolong, between June and October, . . .	—	—	2	10	—	1,813	0 10 9	815
Balbriggan, between June and November, . . .	—	—	5	25	3	566	0 9 6	279
Ballymston, between June and December, . . .	—	—	—	14	—	738	0 10 10	401
Balmillet, in October,	—	—	—	14	—	302	1 10 7	185
Cabara, between October and December, . . .	—	—	—	10	—	308	0 14 2	76
Carlingford, between June and December, . . .	—	1	4	6	5	1,302	0 10 7	583
Castletownbere, in August and September, . . .	—	—	—	8	—	209	1 0 4	268
Clogher Head, in October and November, . . .	—	—	—	21	—	1,214	0 11 9	716
Courtown, between October and December, . . .	—	—	—	15	—	541	0 14 7	469
Dingle, between June and December, . . .	—	—	—	10	—	175	1 15 11	314
Dunmore East, between May and October, . . .	—	—	2	78	—	4,561	0 13 4	2,805
Dungarvan, between June and December, . . .	—	—	—	35	—	2,142	1 2 4	2,303
Galway, between August and November, . . .	—	—	—	40	—	384	1 6 0	817
Greenero, in July and August,	—	—	—	2	1	460	0 15 3	819
Howth, between May and November,	—	—	86	80	2	6,327	0 12 10	3,655
Laver, in July and August,	—	—	—	25	—	925	0 8 10	409
Kilkeel, between June and November,	—	—	29	30	6	11,961	0 12 0	7,135
Kilnak, between March and November,	—	9	56	36	4	1,009	0 10 6	520
Kingstown, between June and December, . . .	—	1	2	40	2	2,587	0 9 2	1,054
Loughshinny, between October and December, . . .	—	—	—	10	—	153	0 11 6	88
Roelars, between October and December, . . .	—	—	—	39	—	1,235	0 16 5	1,063
Rush, between October and December,	—	—	—	4	—	209	0 14 0	140
Seafeld, between January and November, . . .	—	—	—	19	—	234	1 7 5	329
Stroodelagh, in December,	—	—	—	29	—	947	0 15 0	185
Ventry, in April,	—	—	—	12	—	314	1 4 7	387
Wexford, between October and December, . . .	—	—	—	7	—	211	0 18 3	161
Youghal,	—	—	—	—	—	185	0 14 8	99
Other places,	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	1 4 9	1,267
Total,	—	—	—	—	—	62,592	0 13 4	41,905

In Appendix, No. 2, will be found the capture of herrings according to coasts.

There are many more places where herrings are landed from which we have no statistics. In the abstract from the reports received from the Coast Guard authorities will be seen what large shoals of herrings have been observed in various districts around the coast.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

Since our last Report we have held inquiries into the condition of a large number of oyster beds for which licences had been granted, with the result, that we have considered it right to revoke the following in consequence of the beds not having been properly cultivated:—

No. of Licence.	County.	Name of Licensee.	Date of Licence.	Date of Order revoking Licence.	Place where Oyster Bed situated.
72	Dublin,	Richard Deane Keane,	10th July, 1867.	19th Oct., 1889.	Outside or adjacent to the townlands of Quarry and Howth Demesne.
30	Waterford,	Edmond Power,	6th March, 1862.	19th Oct., 1889.	Tramore Bay, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Kilmaclague West, Kilmaclague East, Summerville, and Tramore Burrow.
32	Do.	Earl Fortescue,	2nd Feb., 1864.	30th Oct., 1889.	Tramore Bay, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Corbally Beg, Corbally More, Summerville, and Lissaisy.
41	Do.	Arthur Boste,	11th Nov., 1864.	16th Sept., 1889.	Dungarvan Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townland of Abbey-side.
134	Do.	John Kendall,	27th Oct., 1874.	16th Sept., 1889.	Dungarvan Bay, outside or adjacent to the townland of Ballinacourty.
62	Wexford,	William Dargan,	20th April, 1860.	19th Dec., 1889.	Wexford Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townland of Big Island, otherwise Big Erin.
150	Do.	Thomas Joseph Hutchinson.	7th Jan., 1878.	14th Dec., 1889.	Duncormick Estuary, outside and adjacent to the townland of Duncormick Hill.
28	Clare,	Robert W. C. Reeves,	14th Feb., 1862.	16th Sept., 1889.	Clonderlaw Bay, outside or adjacent to the townland of Burren, Lower.
80	Do.	Do.	16th July, 1867.	18th Sept., 1889.	Outside or adjacent to the townland of Pouladarras.
157	Kerry,	William Creagh Hickie,	31st Jan., 1879.	19th Sept., 1889.	River Shannon, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Killelton and Cloonaman.
17	Galway,	Rev. Anthony Magee,	15th Feb., 1858.	11th April, 1890.	Sellerna and Cloggan Bays, outside townlands of Knockbrack and Troan; Streamstown Bay, outside townlands of Langan, Oshatrough, Doon, Boodard, and Rockard Island.
18	Do.,	Alexander Glendinning Lambert.	15th Feb., 1858.	28th Nov., 1889.	Killybeg Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Derrynacleshagh and Tallymore.
23	Do.	Edward Browne,	11th May, 1860.	26th Nov., 1889.	Ballynakill Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Bascra and Bodogun.
27	Do.	William Forbes,	10th Jan., 1861.	30th Nov., 1889.	Mweenish Bay, outside or adjacent to the townland of Rusheenmanagh.
44	Do.	Charles Palmer Archer,	31st Dec., 1864.	15th Jan., 1890.	Ballinakill Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townland of Knockreahaw.

TABLE—continued.

No. of Licence.	County.	Name of Licensee.	Date of Licence.	Date of Order revoking Licence.	Place where Oyster Bed situated.
81	Galway,	Francis J. Graham,	24th July, 1867.	5th Dec., 1869.	Shores outside or adjacent to the townlands of Letterfrack, Keelkyle, and Beaunoga.
90	Do.	John Philip Nolan,	4th March, 1869.	15th Jan., 1890.	Shores outside or adjacent to the townlands of Rnabennacholla, Mweenish Island, and Letterdockert.
128	Do.	Gillman Browne,	31st Dec., 1873.	25th Nov., 1889.	Ballynakill Bay, outside or adjacent to the lands of Cloonederowen.
130	Do.	Rev. Richard Gibbings, D.D.	10th April, 1874.	25th Nov., 1889.	Kingstown Bay, outside or adjacent to the lands of Hog Island, Coolacloy, and Knockbawn, also outside or adjacent to the lands of Killy, and also outside or adjacent to the lands of Eyrephart and Knockavally.
146	Do.	Edmond O'Flaherty,	28th Dec., 1876.	26th Nov., 1889.	Canus Bay, outside the townland of Bealadangan.
161	Do.	Cecily Casson,	2nd Dec., 1881.	26th Nov., 1889.	Ballyniskill Harbour, outside or adjacent to the lands of Knocknabaw.
11	Mayo,	The Hon. David Finckett.	15th Nov., 1864.	27th Nov., 1889.	Killary Harbour, outside or adjacent to the lands of Lettercreeagh and Letterren.
21	Do.	William Houston,	3rd Feb., 1860.	26th Mar., 1890.	Killary Harbour, outside or adjacent to the townland of Bundorragha.
22	Do.	William M'Cormick,	13th Feb., 1860.	19th Oct., 1889.	Corran Sound, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Mwcewillin, Benazico and Gubnsardia.
31	Mayo,	George Clive,	29th May, 1863.	30th Sept., 1889.	Blackod Bay, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Annagh Island, Kildon, Cloggan, Drumgallagh, Bellaveeny and Cloggan Mountain.
35	Do.	Captain Alexander W. Wyndham.	10th June, 1864.	20th Dec., 1889.	Newport Bay, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Knockalegan and Rosgibbaleen.
53	Do.	Marquess of Sligo,	2nd Nov., 1865.	16th Sept., 1889.	Clew Bay, outside or adjacent to the townlands of Island More.
116	Do.	William Pike,	25th May, 1872.	25th Nov., 1889.	Achill Sound, outside or adjacent to the lands of Brubenna.
151	Do.	Do.	29th Oct., 1878.	25th Nov., 1889.	Achill Sound, outside or adjacent to the lands of Balla, Durreen, Carrickildarnet, Cloghmara and Carrorgarve.
159	Do.	Charles Spencer Scree Dickson.	14th May, 1881.	19th Oct., 1889.	Achill Sound, outside or adjacent to the townland of Mwcewillin.
94	Sligo,	John Wingfield Stratford.	14th June, 1869.	15th Jan., 1890.	Outside or adjacent to the townland of Scumreen.
9	Donegal,	John O. Woodhouse,	22nd Sept., 1853.	30th Oct., 1889.	Mulroy Bay, outside or adjacent to the townland of Carrageel.
109	Do.	Sir Jas. Stewart, bart.	15th July, 1871.	14th Mar., 1890.	Lough Swilly, outside the townlands of Carrageel and Killydonnell.

PRIVATE BEDS.

The fall of spat in 1889 would appear, according to reports from the Licensees or Lessees, to have been a little more satisfactory than in 1888, especially off the County Galway and in Lough Swilly.

- Galway—Ballynakill Bay—"Large fall."
 Galway—Killary Bay—"Larger than for many years."
 Galway—Galway Bay—"Has not been such a fall of spat for years."
 Mayo—Killala Bay—"Good fall, but most of it carried away by stormy tides."
 Mayo—Clew Bay—"Good fall." "From six to eight spat on clear shells." "Small fall."
 Sligo—Ballisodare Bay—"Small fall." "No fall in open sea." "Of late the seasons have not been favourable to the fall." "Since 1887 all spat has been killed while floating." "No fall." "Good fall, but carried away by rapid current."
 Sligo—Sligo Bay and Estuary—"Large fall."
 Donegal—Lough Swilly—"Remarkable fall this year."

We have not been able to obtain regular statistics of the amounts sold off the private beds, but such details as we have show that about three and a half millions of oysters were taken in 1889. Computed at 5s. per hundred, i.e., 6d. per dozen, their value would have been, over £7,000.

FRENCH OYSTERS.

The following précis exhibits the opinions of owners or managers of private beds with respect to the planting of French oysters:—

- Cork—Lough Mahon—Do not succeed well.
 Cork—Rineclakly Harbour and Roaringwater Bay—Do not breed to any extent—merely grow.
 Cork—Owenboy Bay—Succeeded only fairly well.
 Kerry—Keemore Estuary—45,000 Avey planted and succeeded; only about 100 died.
 Galway—Ballynakill and Barnaberg Bays—None laid down, those previously planted having all died. French oysters never succeeded on bed.
 Galway—Killary Bay—French oysters do not succeed on bed.
 Galway—Galway Bay—Relaid French oysters put down. Spatted well; none died in transit, but 29 per cent. died on beds.
 Mayo—Westport Bay—60,000 from Brittany laid down after a summer's growth at South Hayling. Those laid down in former years did fairly well, but there was a considerable mortality.
 Mayo—Clew Bay—None laid down in 1889, as those previously planted died on bed.
 Sligo—Ballisodare Bay—Arachon died on beds—too delicate. Found unsatisfactory, mortality being excessive; those surviving going too much to shell, and when opened not reliable—some being excellent, others thin and poor. The Brittany have not gone so much to shell, and open well.
 Sligo—Drumcliff Bay—87,000 laid down January, March, April, and May. Doing fairly well. Bore transit successfully, but a considerable number died on bed.
 Sligo—Sligo Estuary and Bay. French oysters did very well here after three years. Very few died.
 Lough—Carlingford Lough—A small experiment in previous years was not successful.

AMERICAN OYSTERS.

- Sligo—Ballisodare Bay—45,000 Crown American oysters laid down on a bed here on trial. Bed fairly stocked with Americans. Those planted in spring have done fairly well. Those that arrive in good condition grow and fatten quickly on this bed, but there is considerable loss in connexion with consignments, as many are found dead or in a moribund condition after planting.
 Lough—Carlingford Lough—Bed well stocked with American oysters, which do well. 2,701 barrels planted from January to May last, and 2,160,000 oysters sold off it up to 31st October in 1889.

DUTCH OYSTERS.

- Cork—Lough Mahon—Of the 100,000 laid down as mentioned in last year's report two-thirds were lost.
 Sligo—Drumcliff Bay—20,000 planted in May. Doing fairly well. Bore transit successfully, but considerable number died on bed.
 Sligo—Ballisodare Bay—2,000 laid down on trial.
 Lough—Carlingford Lough—An experiment in previous years did not succeed.

NORTH SEA OYSTERS.

- Sligo—Ballisodare Bay—Have been a failure. Fattened very well the first few weeks, but after spating died to the extent of 80 per cent.; survivors have never recovered condition.

PUBLIC BEDS.

The Public Beds are in a bad state; the spatting has been most unsatisfactory, and as a rule nothing is ever done to stock or clean the Beds. Some have been completely dredged out; and the following extracts from Reports from the Coast Guard will show the condition of some of them.

Arklow, county Wicklow—Arklow beds are not improving. No spatting in 1889.
 Courtown, county Wexford—Cahore—Bed from Kilmichael Point to Bar of Wexford. Slightly improving—£170 worth sold in 1889.

Morris Castle, county Wexford—Bed along entire guard shows some improvement.
 Crosshaven, county Cork—Public beds completely dredged out. The Blackrock fishermen have dredged the river all over near Horse Head, and sold all the small oysters to the owner of a private bed.
 Lickoon Point, county Kerry—Public bed situated in locality of Deskerron, and is about half a mile in extent. It is completely worn out and not cared for. No spat visible.

Barrow, county Kerry—Bed from Kilgobbin to Derrymore, about four miles long, and one broad. It is improving, but very slightly. No spatting observed. About £800 worth sold off the bed this year.

Shannon—Turbert, county Kerry—Oyster bed situated between Turbert and Mount Trenchard, almost continuously, about half a mile from the shore. Stock greatly diminished. Not more than 1,000 oysters taken off it during the year. The bed has been overworked in previous years, and without any regard to the capture of small oysters.

Ballylongford, county Kerry—The public bed has been worked out, and nothing has been done to stock or improve it.

Between Kilmacraus, Scattery Island, and Clonderlaw Bay, the stock is decreasing, and no spatting has been observed.

Ballyvaughan, county Clare—The supply from the Clarenbridge beds was not so good as in the previous year, but the spatting was greater, and about £700 worth were taken off and sold in 1889. Only one month in the year dredging or picking permitted.

Roomoney, county Mayo—Public banks in all channels around the islands in Clew Bay. Slowly increasing in supply. Very little spat seen.

Achillbeg, county Mayo—Ship Rock, Achill Sound—Bed about 600 yards by 20 yards. Not improving. No dredging on it.

Ballsmaun, county Mayo—Bed along Ballsmaun, Dooghill, and Ballycrov. Has not been fished this year as there are not oysters enough on it to pay for the labour. No spat observed. A considerable quantity of small oysters, of the size of a shilling, washed up from the channels after a gale on 8th October, 1888.

Belmullet, county Mayo—The public banks are not improving. The fall of spat was less than in 1888.

Elly Bay, county Mayo—The beds are not improving. No spatting observed. No dredging for sale.

Darkmore, county Sligo—At Tarengo East, the banks (half a mile long and 150 yards broad) are exhausted. Range, county Down—A few oysters have been taken off Wilson's Point.

Omagh—Carlingford Lough, county Louth—Beds improving, and the fall of spat was greater than in previous years.

LOBSTERS AND CRABS.

Owing to the incomplete collection of statistics around the coast, the figures given in Appendix No. 2, as the amount and value of Lobsters and Crabs landed, do not convey a correct idea of this fishery.

From other information obtained we are enabled to supplement the figures received from our collectors of statistics by the following:—

Places.	Lobsters.	Crabs.
Bray, Dalkey, Kingstown, Howth,	5,000	5,000
Wicklow,	250	1,250
Carnsore, county Wexford,	600	—
Kilmore, do.,	4,000	3,000
Fethard, do.,	1,500	2,000
Dunmore East and Ballymacaw, county Waterford,	6,500	11,000
Boatstrand, do.,	1,500	1,000
Helvick Head, do.,	6,000	2,000
Youghal and Knockadoon, county Cork,	1,000	6,000
Ballycotton, do.,	10,500	3,500
Goleen, do.,	1,500	—
Robertscove, do.,	200	200
Oyster Haven, do.,	1,450	800
Old Head, do.,	1,200	—
Seven Heads, do.,	3,500	1,050
Barrymore, do.,	1,000	500
Dunneave, do.,	4,200	—
Milbore, do.,	2,200	—
Outletownshand, do.,	800	—
Bultmore, do.,	53,200	—
Schall, do.,	4,500	—

REPORT OF THE

TABLE—continued.

Places.		Lobsters.	Crabs.
Creekhaven,	county Cork,	2,500	—
Castletownbere,	do.,	1,500	—
Ballycrovane,	county Kerry,	4,700	—
Lacken Point,	do.,	3,000	2,000*
Waterville,	do.,	1,800	—
Portmagee,	do.,	5,000	—
Knightstown,	do.,	750	1,100
Caherciveen,	do.,	1,200	—
Annascaul and Minard,	do.,	6,000	—
Dingle,	do.,	6,000	—
Ventry,	do.,	10,000	—
Ballydavid,	do.,	800	—
Berrow,	do.,	1,350	250
Ballyheigue,	do.,	5,000	1,700
Kilcredane,	county Clare,	400	—
Kilkeo,	do.,	750	1,800
Cosheen,	do.,	1,750	2,000
Sonfield,	do.,	500	—
Liscannor,	do.,	4,000	1,400
Glenina and Derrum,	do.,	1,000	—
Galway,	county Galway,	130,500	—
Spiddal,	do.,	1,750	—
Cosello,	do.,	5,700†	8,800†
North Arran,	do.,	3,000	—
Roundstone,	do.,	70,000	—
Uilliam,	do.,	80,000	lobsters and crabs.
Cleggan,	do.,	45,000	—
Reynolds to Rosree,	do.,	13,000	—
Balmullet,	county Mayo,	23,000	—
Belderg,	do.,	2,000	—
Ballycastle (Mayo),	do.,	600	—
Kilcummin,	do.,	3,000	—
Inverrone, county Sligo,	do.,	400	—
Pollockanoy,	do.,	150	—
Roscoe Point to Donagel Abbey,	county Donegal,	24,000	—
Ballysaggart,	do.,	5,000	—
Ballyvotheadland,	do.,	1,300	—
Teelin,	do.,	2,500	—
Malinmore,	do.,	93,500	—
Portnoo,	do.,	16,000	1,300
Guidore Division,	do.,	71,000	120,000
From Bloody Foreland to Senan Bay,	do.,	20,000	10,000
From Dunall Head to Calmore,	do.,	10,000	10,000
Portlerrary, county Londonderry,	do.,	150	500
Portrush,	county Antrim,	500	4,500
Port Ballintoe,	do.,	400	600
Port Ballintoy,	do.,	6,000	20 tons.
Fair Head,	do.,	300	700
Ballycastle (Antrim),	do.,	1,900	5,000
Larne,	do.,	1,000	3,000
Bangor, county Down,	do.,	1,200	—
Donaghadee,	do.,	800	7,000
Millisle,	do.,	2,500	1,500
Ballywalter,	do.,	2,000	1,000
Burr Point,	do.,	850	—
Glaghy,	do.,	1,200	—
Tara,	do.,	750	—
Strangford,	do.,	750	1,200
Portlerrary,	do.,	750	3,600
Ardglass,	do.,	500	—
Annalong,	do.,	3,300	21,500
Leenacross,	do.,	600	3,200
Cranfield,	do.,	500	—
Greenore, county Louth,	do.,	1,400	550
Clogher Head,	do.,	400	400
Balbriggan, county Dublin,	do.,	1,800	—
Skorries,	do.,	400	—
Loughshinney,	do.,	9,000	122,000
		810,030	368,600 and 20 tons.

* Not captured for sale.

† For four months only.

FISH CURING.

Proceeding round the coast by the South, the first county in which curing is carried on is the

Co. WEXFORD.

At Rosslare the fishermen salted about 660 mease of herrings between October and December, which were not sold at end of the year. They were expected to fetch from 12s. to 15s. per mease.

At Kilmore the fishermen salted and dried pollock between August and November, which they kept for their own use.

Co. WATERFORD.

At Ballynagall, Ring, and Helvick, from September to December, the fishermen salted and air-dried about 70 tons of hake, $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sprats, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of pollock, which were sold in Cork, Bandon, and Dungarvan, the hake at about 6d. each.

At Dunmore about 100 barrels of herrings were salted in pickle, by a Liverpool merchant, in August.

IN THE Co. CORK.

At Knockadoon, the fishermen salted about fifty score of hake, as well as sprats, in September, October, and November. They kept part for their own use, and sold the surplus of the hake to the surrounding farmers at about 5s. to 7s. a score.

At Youghal, three regular fish-curers cured, during the summer and autumn, sprats and mackerel. One put up 550 firkins (a firkin is stated to be 56 lbs.) of sprats—300 as "sardines," and 250 in pickle; another 80 firkins in pickle. They were sold in Dublin, Liverpool, and London.

At Ballycotton, two regular firms salted, in barrels and tanks, between them 10 cwt. eels, 25 cwt. cod, and 5 cwt. of hake; while three fishermen salted 8 cwt. eels, 12 cwt. cod, and 3 cwt. hake. Pollock and sprate were also salted. The fish were principally disposed of in Cloyne, Middleton, Cork, Fermoy, and Killeagh. They sold from 2d. to 3d. a pound.

At Goleen, the fishermen salted and sun-dried, between May and December, about 8 tons of cod, 11 tons of whiting, 1 ton ling, and 50 cwt. of conger eels. They were sold locally—conger at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each; cod 6d. to 1s. each.

At Robert's Cove the fishermen salted, principally for their own use, between June and October—hake about 1 ton cod, 8 cwt.; whiting, 12 cwt.; ling, 2 cwt.; conger, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; bream 5 cwt., and pollock. Part, however, was sold to farmers, at about the following prices:—Cod, 12s.; ling, 11s.; haddock, 30s.; whiting, 12s.; sprats, 5s.; bream, 12s.; conger, 12s.; pollock, 12s.; hake, 12s. per cwt.

At Old Head there were salted and dried by the fishermen, from June to November, about 16,000 whiting, 20,500 hake, and 193 cwt. of other kinds of fish. These were sold in Bandon at about—whiting, 6s. a hundred; hake, £2 5s. a hundred; and other kinds 8s. a hundred.

At Howe Strand, Coolmain, and Burren, the fishermen salted and dried, from July to September, about 30 cwt. of bream for home use.

At Courtmacherry, Broadstrand, Blindstrand, Seven Heads, and Travara, about 10,000 hake were salted and dried by fishermen, and at one regular curing-house in Courtmacherry, during October and November. Sold in Bandon and Cork. Prices, 12s. per score; all, however, were not sold.

In Ballinglana and Barry's Cove the fishermen salted and dried, from June to November, 1,400 bream, 1,200 pollock, 140 cod, 22,600 hake, and 110 cwt. of other kinds of fish. These sold were disposed of in Clonakilty and Bandon, and realized—whiting, 5s. per hundred; hake, £3 5s. per hundred; cod, 7d., and ling, 9d. each. The other kinds about 9s. per hundred.

At Dunny Cove the fishermen salted, from March to October, 20 cwt. cod, 30 cwt. of ling, and 25 cwt. of hake, and fetched 8d. to 10d. each, according to size and scarcity. Clonakilty and Bandon were the local markets. If a good supply in the market it sells cheap, as the people, once having brought it there, do not bring it home again.

At Mill Cove, Ballycaine, Ross Bar, Ballynaclogh, Traling and Glandore Head, the fishermen salted, from April to October, about 60 tons of cod, 45 tons of ling, 15 tons of hake, 5 tons of conger, 53 tons of bream, 5 tons of haddock, and 2 tons of gurnard. They were sold at Ross, Clonakilty, Skibbereen, and Dunmanway at 8s. 8d. per cwt. There was a great increase in the amount of fish thus treated as compared with 1888, and the gross amount realized in this locality reached nearly £1,700.

At Prison Cove, Glandore, Union Hall, Carrigillihy, Squinee, and Myross, about 5,300 cod, 11,600 ling, 5,000 hake, 1,200 conger, 1,000 haddock, 5,000 bream, 800 whiting,

8,400 gurnard, 500 pollock, and mackerel were cured by local fishermen, and at Glandore and Union Hall by regular fish curers.

Of mackerel, 20,000 were salted for home consumption, and 3,335 barrels for exportation.

The prices per hundred realized were—cod, £4 10s.; ling, £7 10s.; hake, £3 10s.; conger, £3; haddock, £1 10s.; bream, 18s.; whiting, 8s.; gurnard, 8s.; and pollock, 12s.

At Castletownshend and Reen two regular fish curers, as well as the local fishermen, salted hake and mackerel, the latter principally. Some were cured in May, but most in August, and from that to the middle of October; the number of hake would be about 1,500, while 1,100 barrels of mackerel were salted for exportation.

On the several islands off the Schull coastguard station the fishermen salted and dried 6 tons of ling, 4 tons of cod, and 1 ton of conger in August, September, and October. Sold in Cork, Dublin, and Liverpool at £19 per ton.

At Crookhaven the local fishermen salted and dried, from January to October, 8 cwt. of cod, 15 cwt. of ling, and 8½ cwt. of conger and plaice. Sold at 3d. per lb. Herrings were also salted by them and sold at from 4s. to 5s. per hundred.

At Laurence Cove the fishermen salted some pollock, bream, and whiting, &c., for their own use.

COUNTY KERRY.

At Dingle and Brandon, from October to December, the fishermen salted 62,000 herrings.

At Ballydavid the local fishermen salted and dried about 5 tons of herrings, 12 tons of cod, 15 tons of ling, 10 tons of hake, and 10 tons of conger eel.

At Ballyheige and Kerry Head the fishermen during August, September, and October salted and dried nearly 2,000 dog fish for their own use.

COUNTY CLARE.

At Seafield, when the mackerel could not be sold fresh, the fishermen salted small quantities for sale at fairs and markets—Ennis, Kilrush, Kilkee, and Miltown Malbay. No average price can be stated for the cured fish. Sometimes it realized half, and sometimes double, that which the fresh fish fetched.

At Glenina and Kinvarra the fishermen salted in casks 20,000 herrings; 15,000 whiting; 10,000 bream, and 10,000 glasson from August until November. The principal market was Kinvarra. Prices dependent on scarcity or abundance. In the middle of December herrings realized 10s. a hundred.

COUNTY GALWAY.

At Loughanebeg and Aille, on the north shore of Galway Bay, about 20 boats were engaged at mackerel fishing in August, September, and October, and occasionally in March, April, and May. From 3,000 to 4,000 fish were taken per boat, nearly all of which were salted. Some were sold locally at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per hundred; very few sold fresh. Bream, pollock, hake, whiting, when caught in fair quantities, were also salted.

At Kilkerrin and Carna, the Connemara Industrial Company, Limited, cured about 50 barrels of mackerel for exportation to Manchester and Liverpool, also for local markets. They brought 40s. a barrel of 2½ hundred. Cod, ling, conger, whiting, and pollock also dried and smoked.

In the several villages, comprising the north, middle, and south Isles of Arran, the fishermen salted and partially dried 8,000 to 12,000 ling and cod (November until end of April); 70,000 to 100,000 bream (May until end of December); 6,000 to 8,000 pollock, as well as smaller quantities of mackerel, herring, plaice, &c. Generally disposed of in Galway. Ling and cod, at about 8s. to 15s. a dozen; bream, 7s. to 12s. a hundred; pollock, fresh or cured, generally brought same price, 5s. to 7s. a hundred.

At the several villages along the coast, from Streamstown to Renvyle, and at Boffin and Shark Islands, the fishermen salted at their homes cod, ling, bream, and glasson, generally from June until November. Some of it sold at Westport and Clifden. The fish sold at:—ling, about 8s. a dozen; cod, 6s. a dozen; glasson, 3s. 6d. per 100; bream, 8s. per 100.

COUNTY MAYO.

At Doaghbeg the fishermen salted two tons of cod from January to April, and three tons of herrings between August and November. The markets were Newport and Westport. The cod sold at £1 3s. per cwt., and herrings at 5s. per 120.

At Keel and Doagh, in February and August, the fishermen salted about 12,000 glasson, 18,000 herrings, 200 cod and ling, and about 500 bream and conger. Sold at Westport, Castlebar, and Achill Sound Fair. Glasson were sold to fish buyers from Castlebar and Westport; herrings sold locally; cod, ling, bream, and conger, locally.

Glasson sold at from 4d. to 7d. each; herrings, 2d. each; cod, ling, and conger generally kept for home use.

At Ballymouth small quantities of pollock were salted by fishermen, and disposed of at local fairs.

At Belderig, Portarlin, Portacloy, and Rosspoint, the fishermen salted in August, September, and October about 40,000 mackerel, most of which were disposed of to fish buyers for exportation, viz Ballina to Liverpool for America; they brought from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per hundred. Salted mackerel, however, in December fetched in Ballina from 15s. to 18s. per hundred. At Portarlin 80 barrels were cured in two days.

About Ballycastle the fishermen salted about 16,000 mackerel in August, September, and October, and sold in Ballina, Ballycastle, and Crossmolina at from 17s. to 18s. per hundred.

At Ballyglass and Belmullet a small quantity of fish, and at Elly Bay about 4,000 herrings, 2,000 glasson, 2,000 pollock, and 1,000 whiting, were salted by the fishermen for home consumption.

At Inishkea Islands, north and south, the fishermen salted and dried cod, ling, pollock, and bream—quantity not known. Markets, Belmullet and Westport.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

At Donegal when the fish could not be sold fresh it was disposed of to a regular curer at prices:—herrings, £1 per 1,000; sprat, £2 10s. a ton; and some mackerel. No account of the quantity salted was kept. It was retailed in Donegal.

At Ballyvetherland a merchant bought up for Liverpool 180,500 mackerel in September and October.

At Teelin the fishermen salted mackerel, glasson, cod, ling, and bream. Cod in January to March; ling, March to April; bream, April to June; mackerel, June to September. Sold in Killybegs, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Carrick, and Sligo. The prices were as follow:—Mackerel, 3s. a hundred; cod, 8s. to 8s. 6d. a dozen; ling, 8s. 6d. to 9s. a dozen; bream, 6d. a dozen, 1s. to 1s. 3d. a dozen.

At Malinbeg, Malinmore, and Glencolumbkille, the fishermen salted 65,500 cod, 10,000 ling, 11,000 pollock, 215,000 herring, 87,000 mackerel, and 176,000 glasson. These fish were bought by hawkers. The prices are about the same fresh and salt, viz.:—per dozen, cod, 4s.; ling, 3s.; and pollock, 2s.; per hundred, herring, 8s.; mackerel, 5s.; and glasson, 2s.

At Malin Head, the practice is to salt slightly during the week, and take to market at Carrondonagh on Mondays. About 5,000 dozen of cod, and 5,000 dozen of pollock, were sold during the year at—for cod, 8s., and pollock, 6s. per dozen.

At Portnasall, Portaleen, and Port Hack, the fishermen from November to February salted about 1,000 cod, and 500 ling and pollock. Sold locally at from 4s. to 6s. a dozen.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

At Rush, there were salted and dried four and a half tons of cod, fourteen and a half tons of ling, and one ton of skate from June to September. The fish was sold locally and in Dublin and Drogheda, and fetched—ling, £21, and cod, £15 a ton.

In Appendix No. 7 will be found a return of the quantity of salted and cured fish imported into Ireland during the year.

TRAWLING.

We see no reason to alter the opinions expressed on this subject in the general report we made to Your Excellency in 1889. In some bays where great clamour existed against this mode of fishing (which, it was alleged, was destroying the fisheries, as mentioned in that report), there was a large influx of fish during the year. In Lough Swilly, we have been informed, that so great was the influx of haddock, it hardly paid the fishermen to take them; the prices, in consequence of the glut of fish, having run down so low.

During the year we have not had any applications to prohibit this mode of fishing generally.

As regards trawling by means of steam vessels, an Act was passed last session—52 & 53 Vic., c. 74, giving us power to prohibit this particular description of fishing within three miles of the coast. Previous to this we had the power, under statute, to prohibit trawling altogether in any place within those limits.

Since the passing of that Act we have been called upon to prohibit steam trawling in Kenmare Bay.

We held a lengthened inquiry into the application at Sneem, being the nearest place

to the fishermen who had made the application, and who were most affected by it. Having heard both sides and given the matter careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that we could not interfere with this mode of fishing in Kenmare Bay. It was proved to us at the inquiry that the steam trawlers were taking large quantities of the finest flat fish, which were not even sought for by the local fishermen. Their principal complaint had reference to the hake fishing, which, it must be admitted, had been seriously interfered with by the steam trawlers; and although it came out in evidence that this mode of fishing was carried on intermittently, and only when this fish appeared in the bay, yet nearly all the witnesses stated they were afraid of setting their trammel nets in consequence of the injury likely to arise to the latter by the trawlers running through and destroying them. The instances, however, proved of this having been done were very few; and in all cases the owners of the trawlers had either compensated the parties or offered to do so, provided the nets had not been set in hours prohibited by law. The general practice with the local fishermen where trammel nets for hake are used, is, we regret to say, to pay very little or no attention to the law requiring such nets to be removed out of the water during certain hours.

We also held further investigations at Castletown Bere, Glengarriffe, and Bantry, in reference to the effect of steam trawling in Bantry Bay, although we had not received any application to prohibit it. We had, however, promised at the last inquiry held in reference to this Bay, to hold further investigations in the course of the year.

The most contradictory and unreliable evidence was given at all the inquiries. At one, a most respectable witness, a gentleman who took a great interest in the subject, and the welfare of the local fishermen, stated on oath that in a part of the Bay where a bye-law was in existence since 1858 prohibiting trawling (but which it was alleged, and we have no doubt correctly so, had been infringed very frequently by the trawlers), the fishing had "virtually ceased,"—he had "given it up for some years, because it was not worth fishing." "It had come almost to *an* now, so far as he knew about this coast." "Had been speaking to flat fish trammel men from Whiddy, but they had given it up. He used to bring in twenty at a time. Used to catch flat fish and hake, but had given it up because it would not pay." "The men from Whiddy say that they catch so few it is not worth their while to go out." "Cannot get fish to buy at all." "Fishing has decreased gradually for years, and is getting worse and worse every year, in Bantry Bay—every kind of fish."

This evidence was corroborated by several witnesses—fishermen—and we have no reason to doubt that it was given conscientiously, and according to what they believed to be facts.

One of the steam trawlers having been in the harbour, we authorized the master to bring his vessel into the ground spoken of, next morning, and to trawl. He did so, and trawled for three and three-quarter hours, with the result that he took, in that space of time, six score and ten plaice, twenty-two and a-half pair of soles, averaging three pounds weight a pair; three brill, weighing thirty-three pounds, one of them weighing fifteen pounds; one ling, weighing thirty-eight pounds, four hake, two gurnard, and half a box of whiting and dabs and fish of that class.

This is a further proof of the difficulty and danger of prohibiting, on merely oral testimony, any productive mode of fishing.

The principal allegations against trawling are:—

1. That it destroys spawn;
2. That it destroys the nets and lines of other fishermen;
3. That it destroys quantities of young or immature fish.

The first is now generally accepted by scientists to be groundless.

With regard to the second, the trawlers state that if line and net fishermen will only bny their lines and nets properly they could avoid them.

As regards the third, there is no doubt large quantities of small fish are taken up by the trawl, but whether they are immature or not it is at present difficult to say. However, a new trawl net called the "Discriminating Trawl Net," has been lately patented, which, it is stated, will permit the escape of all small fish. The Lords of the Treasury having been pleased to give their approval to our obtaining one of these nets, we are having it made; and with the consent of the patentee, it is our intention to have it carefully and practically tried during this year. Should it prove on trial to be all that is said of it, the complaint as to destruction of small fish need no longer be sustainable, as trawlers ought to be compelled to use a net that will not cause injury, provided it be as efficacious in capture as the ordinary trawl net.

The want of correct charts in many places has been felt seriously; and complaints have been made of the destruction of fishing gear on foul ground which is not marked on any existing maps.

With the view of ascertaining how far steam trawling was carried on round Ireland in 1889 we made inquiries, with the following results:—

Malahide Division.—One steam trawler came from the Isle of Man in November and remained till 10th December; fished between Rockabill and Clogher Head. Result not known as she did not land her fish here.

Waterford Division.—Steam trawlers worked in the vicinity of the Saltees for about two months in spring.

Youghal Division.—A small steam launch belonging to a private gentleman occasionally trawled in Youghal Bay.

Queenstown Division.—A steam yacht (14 tons) trawled three times in Ballycotton Bay, during the summer.

Shibbereen, Castletown, Valentia, and Dingle Divisions.—Two steam trawlers from Bantry Bay. They have during the year also worked in Kenmare Bay for a short time—some of them in Dunmanus and other bays round the coast. Two private steam yachts also occasionally trawled in Kenmare Bay during the summer, at a distance of about one mile from the land.

In Ballinskelligs Bay one steam yacht trawled at a distance of from one to two miles out. One steam trawler from Bantry came also occasionally into the bay for about two months.

An English trawler (*The Dolphin*, 37 tons) visited the neighbourhood of Baltimore from two to six miles off the coast, but with little results.

Galway Division.—One steam trawler working in the bay.

Ballycastle and Pullendiva Divisions, Counties Mayo and Sligo.—One steam trawler belonging to Ballina worked in Killala and Lacken Bays. A private steam yacht also trawled in Killala Bay.

Rathmullen Division.—One of the steam trawlers from Bantry trawled one day in Sheephaven, but few fish were taken owing to rough weather.

Ballyvaughan (County Antrim) Division.—A Scotch steam trawler trawled off the Tuns Bank (co. Londonderry), about one and a-half miles from shore, one day, and had an extremely good take. Another steam trawler from Scotland visited the place about ten miles off the land for a few hours.

Dundalk Division.—Two steam trawlers off and on from November 4th to 31st December fished off Clogher Head and mouth of Boyne from three to seven miles out. Did not put in anywhere in the Division, so that particulars regarding them could not be ascertained.

There are altogether in Ireland only three steam trawlers fishing for sale; and five steam yachts, belonging to gentlemen, which trawl occasionally.

BRANDING.

On this matter we have lately laid our views before Your Excellency, and we have only to trust that with the personal explanations we had the honour of giving to the Under Secretary, they were such as will merit the approval of Your Excellency, and may meet with that of the Lords of the Treasury.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885, we gave returns to the following effect:—

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to date.

RETURNS of the Works recommended, with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the contracts where contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each the completion of the works, and date when completed, compiled from the annual

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	New Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts		
				Free Grant.	Contribution.	Loan.		1884-5.	1885-6.	To.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Arden	Polypitton	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	600 0 0	—	4 10 10	1
2	Clare	Lismann	6,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	4,800 0 0	50 10 0	3,700 0 0	2
3	Do.	Susfield	3,400 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	3,000 10 0	300 0 0	3 10 0	3
4	Do.	Rifles	1,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	240 0 0	750 0 0	Day's labour.	—	100 10 0	4
5	Do.	Curraghmoit	22,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	—	3,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	10 7 30	5,000 0 0	5
6	Do.	Keshdown	1,300 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,200 0 0	17 12 11	1,700 0 0	6
7	Do.	Ballymore	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	700 0 0	7
8	Do.	Koon	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	800 0 0	—	3,000 10 0	50 0 0	1,200 0 0	8
9	Do.	Union Mill	4,000 0 0	7 000 0 0	1,100 0 0	—	2,000 10 0	—	400 0 0	9
10	Do.	Ballyposton	10,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	20 10 0	7,000 0 0	10
11	Do.	Castletown Boreham	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	—	11
12	Demerit	Maha Road	13,000 0 0	7,700 0 0	500 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,200 10 11	27 10 0	2,100 0 0	12
13	Do.	Galvick	4,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	3,000 0 0	37 0 0	2,000 10 10	13
14	Do.	Portlone	4,000 0 0	4,100 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	30 0 0	700 0 11	14
15	Do.	Portlone	3,500 0 0	1,800 0 0	200 0 0	—	2,700 0 0	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	15
16	Do.	Mallonee	1,800 0 0	1,200 0 0	—	—	100 10 0	—	500 0 0	16
17	Do.	Deensara	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	14 0 0	1,200 0 0	17
18	Do.	Amalag	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	700 0 0	3,200 0 0	10 10 0	1,200 0 0	18
19	Do.	Killesh	7,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	6,000 17 0	2 4 0	2,000 10 0	19
20	Do.	Ballypharney	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	20
21	Do.	Longshanny	3,000 0 0	1,400 10 0	200 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	—	—	21
22	Galway	Cush	2,000 0 0	2,700 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	11 0 0	22
23	Do.	Crumpton	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	200 10 0	23
24	Do.	Clonagh	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	40 10 0	1,000 0 0	24
25	Do.	Callaghan	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	50 0 0	25
26	Do.	Cerra	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 10 0	0 10 0	200 10 0	26
27	Do.	Moore Island	300 0 0	70 0 0	—	—	Day's labour.	—	100 0 0	27
28	Do.	Art. Work	500 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 10 10	28
29	Do.	Greenough	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 10	29
30	Do.	Rossmore	500 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	—	—	40 0 0	30
31	Do.	Knockree	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	31
32	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	32
33	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	33
34	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	34
35	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	35
36	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	36
37	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	37
38	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	38
39	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	39
40	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	40
41	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	41
42	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	42
43	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	43
44	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	44
45	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	45
46	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	46
47	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	47
48	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	48
49	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	49
50	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	50
51	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	51
52	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	52
53	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	53
54	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	54
55	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	55
56	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	56
57	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	57
58	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	58
59	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	59
60	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	60
61	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	61
62	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	62
63	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	63
64	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	64
65	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	65
66	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	66
67	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	67
68	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	68
69	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	69
70	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	70
71	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	71
72	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	72
73	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	73
74	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	74
75	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	75
76	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	76
77	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	77
78	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	78
79	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	79
80	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	80
81	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	81
82	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	82
83	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	83
84	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	84
85	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	85
86	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	86
87	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	87
88	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	88
89	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	89
90	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	90
91	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	91
92	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	92
93	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	93
94	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	94
95	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	95
96	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	96
97	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	97
98	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	98
99	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	99
100	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	100
101	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	101
102	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	102
103	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	103
104	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	104
105	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	105
106	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	106
107	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	107
108	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	108
109	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	109
110	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	110
111	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	111
112	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	112
113	Do.	Knockree	200 0 0	200 0 0	—					

Commissioners of Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the year up to 31st March, 1890, taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament, the date for Reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, and information since obtained.

Expend.					Total Expended to 31st March, 1890.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Saving in Expen- diture on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
No.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	407 18 3	887 38 0	310 8 0	01 18 3	1,788 3 0	889 1 8	—	1st June, 1887.	June, 1887.	1
2	1,600 14 7	828 9 0	—	—	2,188 7 4	—	812 18 8	31st Oct., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	2
3	1,857 18 8	860 2 0	—	81 9 0	2,740 28 8	—	88 8 4	1st Oct., 1888.	April, 1887.	3
4	1,365 7 0	580 27 5	—	—	1,948 0 1	140 8 1	—	—	Dec., 1887.	4
5	2,224 19 0	8,091 0 7	350 2 1	40 28 10	12,112 9 8	281 8 8	—	1st Nov., 1888.	Jan., 1888.	5
6	—	—	—	129 8 0	1,438 3 8	275 8 8	—	1st Feb., 1888.	Nov., 1887.	6
7	400 11 1	887 27 8	—	187 7 8	1,484 8 0	288 2 8	—	2nd Nov., 1888.	March, 1887.	7
8	370 18 2	2,440 8 10	09 10 0	—	4,781 34 1	551 14 1	—	1st Nov., 1888.	May, 1888.	8
9	800 8 7	3,028 8 12	841 8 10	—	6,512 24 0	620 14 0	—	1st Sept., 1888.	Sept., 1888.	9
10	1,640 0 3	3,808 10 8	87 8 0	8 8 0	10,487 39 0	—	837 1 8	1st June, 1887.	Dec., 1887.	10
11	887 35 0	1,708 0 8	9 12 10	—	2,400 0 0	840 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1887.	Jan., 1888.	11
12	4,880 15 12	5,910 10 8	964 18 1	—	10,657 38 0	37 10 8	—	1st Oct., 1888.	Sept., 1888.	12
13	1,441 30 8	1 0 0	—	—	1,442 1 0	—	187 18 1	1st Nov., 1888.	Nov., 1887.	13
14	4,084 10 8	1,218 4 4	—	—	5,312 37 0	—	389 8 8	1st Oct., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	14
15	—	—	—	—	1,644 4 0	—	228 12 8	1st Dec., 1888.	July, 1888.	15
16	825 4 3	50 0 0	—	—	1,114 22 0	—	45 7 4	1st May, 1888.	May, 1888.	16
17	1,280 3 2	—	268 14 8	—	2,548 11 0	—	588 8 8	1st June, 1888.	Oct., 1887.	17
18	1,864 7 1	578 8 4	—	—	2,382 18 0	—	308 7 8	1st Nov., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	18
19	2,207 17 0	102 39 8	—	—	2,738 36 7	886 18 7	—	1st Nov., 1888.	May, 1887.	19
20	1,189 8 2	2,820 5 8	1,492 0 0	18 28 10	5,508 5 4	—	1,230 14 0	1st Oct., 1887.	Aug., 1888.	20
21	30 35 0	1,514 0 4	—	—	1,717 0 4	—	32 10 0	1st Nov., 1887.	Dec., 1887.	21
22	5,008 16 7	38 35 10	—	—	2,048 18 1	—	834 1 11	—	May, 1887.	22
23	1,281 9 4	821 16 3	—	—	9,189 10 10	—	187 8 8	—	Dec., 1887.	23
24	8,051 14 0	9,648 18 10	1,400 0 10	—	1,702 0 11	22 0 11	—	1st Oct., 1888.	June, 1888.	24
25	1,922 8 8	21 5 0	—	—	1,718 1 0	—	581 18 7	—	April, 1887.	25
26	2,044 18 8	117 16 0	215 18 10	—	1,254 9 0	—	8 14 0	1st Oct., 1888.	June, 1888.	26
27	428 7 0	—	—	—	438 4 8	—	384 10 7	—	May, 1887.	27
28	476 8 0	—	—	—	176 18 12	—	288 1 1	—	May, 1887.	28
29	164 12 11	—	—	—	303 18 10	—	30 3 2	—	May, 1887.	29
30	203 18 10	—	—	—	512 4 0	—	7 18 0	—	May, 1887.	30
31	1,072 15 10	888 2 4	—	—	1,478 4 8	—	472 28 4	—	Dec., 1887.	31
32	70 18 0	—	—	—	268 3 8	—	77 18 0	—	May, 1888.	32
33	428 4 8	—	—	—	428 7 8	—	84 18 8	—	May, 1887.	33
34	257 7 0	140 1 8	—	—	708 8 0	89 8 8	—	—	Dec., 1887.	34
35	509 8 0	—	—	—	708 4 0	—	40 18 0	1st June, 1888.	May, 1888.	35
36	1,708 5 4	9,418 13 0	717 0 12	—	4,886 8 4	188 8 4	—	1st Oct., 1887.	Sept., 1888.	36
37	1,432 8 0	8 8 0	—	—	1,227 8 4	—	872 18 8	—	May, 1887.	37
38	868 8 0	80 10 0	—	—	108 17 8	—	351 3 0	—	June, 1887.	38
39	—	—	—	—	52 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	July, 1887.	39
40	5,088 12 0	1,880 9 8	98 0 0	—	5,188 17 8	—	205 2 2	1st Oct., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	40
41	4,088 18 1	7,481 8 8	8 8 0	—	14,984 8 8	—	380 18 0	1st Nov., 1888.	Dec., 1887.	41
42	5,872 15 11	5,828 1 8	3,240 16 2	4,412 19 8	1,788 9 0	828 8 8	—	1st Oct., 1888.	—	42
43	—	—	—	—	2,514 8 0	—	268 14 0	1st Oct., 1888.	Feb., 1888.	43
44	1,387 30 11	1,188 8 8	878 8 7	—	4,880 18 8	108 18 8	—	—	June, 1888.	44
45	380 18 8	0 7 8	—	—	450 18 0	—	78 1 8	—	June, 1887.	45
46	1,188 14 8	5,188 18 4	888 18 0	—	8,880 18 10	80 18 10	—	1st Oct., 1888.	June, 1888.	46
47	384 18 2	22 7 8	—	—	388 12 8	—	181 8 10	—	April, 1887.	47
48	1,120 18 0	37 8 8	—	—	1,238 18 4	—	78 2 8	—	March, 1888.	48
49	881 8 0	284 8 0	54 8 0	289 0 0	1,858 17 0	128 17 0	—	—	March, 1888.	49
50	880 12 11	—	—	—	1,811 2 8	—	388 17 8	1st Oct., 1888.	Oct., 1887.	50
51	888 18 0	881 18 8	1,077 1 11	—	3,834 8 8	154 8 8	—	1st Oct., 1888.	Dec., 1888.	51
52	3,282 18 0	482 1 5	—	—	4,264 12 8	284 12 8	—	1st Nov., 1888.	Aug., 1887.	52
53	408 1 8	80 8 8	78 18 10	—	2,864 17 8	944 17 8	—	1st Oct., 1888.	June, 1888.	53
54	1,488 1 8	408 12 11	30 14 8	0 18 8	6,228 0 18	358 0 18	—	1st Oct., 1888.	July, 1888.	54
55	8 18 0	1,882 0 8	1,881 8 8	268 1 8	2,882 8 0	—	880 18 0	1st Oct., 1887.	—	55
56	—	—	—	—	1,480 11 0	—	10 8 8	1st Nov., 1888.	July, 1888.	56
57	1,188 7 0	122 2 8	181 18 8	—	9,458 9 8	—	42 10 10	1st Oct., 1888.	May, 1888.	57
58	1,481 18 8	5,188 8 8	8,818 18 4	368 17 8	1,788 18 0	—	718 8 0	1st Sept., 1887.	June, 1888.	58
59	788 18 8	4,882 8 8	2,882 0 2	2,880 14 8	14,368 4 8	4,368 4 2	—	1st Nov., 1888.	—	59
60	84,186 12 7	63,848 10 2	26,880 18 4	2,810 12 8	288,178 1 3	—	—	—	—	60

up to the 31st March, 1888. The further expenditure out of this reserved amount not ascertained at date of this report.

BALTIMORE FISHING SCHOOL.

The following is a copy of the report we have received from the honorary manager as to the progress of this institution. It is with great regret we observe that the Governors are still in want of the necessary capital to enable them to teach the boys two branches of industry which might be of such importance to them in afterlife, viz. :—Carpentering and cooperage.

When the advantages, and the results which should follow from the instruction given at this school to the whole coast of Ireland, as the boys are taken from every maritime county, are considered, it is rather surprising that there should not be forthcoming the amount of capital required by the Governors of this useful institution. We do, however, hope that they will soon meet with that cordial and substantial support which it so eminently deserves.

REPORT OF MANAGER.

7th day of April, 1890.

For the information of the Fishery Inspectors I beg to report that the Baltimore Industrial Fishing School is progressing most favourably. During the past year the Chief Secretary for Ireland has kindly extended the certificate of admission to 150 boys. Accommodation has been provided for the increased number, and we have now 100 boys in the school. They are employed in every mode of fishing. Drift net fishing for mackerel and herrings, long line fishing, trawling, and hand lines, and curing of fish for the American market in autumn. The results are eminently satisfactory. The boys are from every maritime county on the sea coast of Ireland. They are also engaged in the attendant industries to fishing. There are, however, two branches of industry in which we would wish the boys to be engaged, viz., carpentering and cooperage. We cannot realize capital to carry on these industries, and yet they are very material to the fishing industry, and in giving practical employment to our boys. We earnestly solicit a visit from all well-wishers of the fisheries of Ireland to our Institution, where they can see for themselves the great importance and utility of the work we have undertaken in the establishment and working of this school.

(Signed),

C. DAVIS,
Manager.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS FROM COASTGUARD DIVISIONS.

KINGSTOWN DIVISION.

From Ireland's Eye to Breeches Bridge, about 44 miles.

No part unguarded.

There are registered in this division 162 boats, 538 men, and 86 boys, being a decrease of 2 boats and an increase of 19 men and 3 boys.

There was a falling off of 2 in the 1st class boats, and of 7 in the 3rd class boats, solely engaged, and an increase of 4 first class and 7 third class partially engaged.

The modes of fishing carried on—Trawling, herring fishing, long and hand lines. Herring, mackerel, haddock, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, whiting, lobsters, and crabs are taken.

Off Howth, herrings from June to August, from 9 to 18 miles from the shore, but not in large quantities. Off Bray they appeared in shoals from November to March. About 2,000 lobsters were taken from Ireland's Eye to Bailey—landed at Howth.

At Dalkey Sound and Mugglins, about 2,500 lobsters and 5,000 crabs. At Bray about 500 lobsters.

The conduct of the fishermen has been good; no conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Howth, Clontarf, Ringeend, Kingstown, Dalkey, Bray, Killiney, and Greystones.

WICKLOW DIVISION.

Extending from the Breeches to the Sluice Gap, Cahore, co. Wexford, a distance of about 50 miles.

No part unguarded.

The returns show 231 vessels, 1,166 men, and 55 boys registered during 1889, being an increase of 3 vessels, 53 men, and 5 boys on 1888. Of these 199 vessels, 1,036 men, and 50 boys were solely engaged in fishing, being a decrease of 6 boats; and 32 vessel 130 men, and 5 boys only partially engaged, showing an increase of 9 vessels, 54 men, and 2 boys.

The modes of fishing carried on are by nets, lines, and trawls, and dredging for oysters. The fish captured are herrings, cod, plaice, soles, turbot, skate, ray, dabs, conger and hake, oysters, lobsters, and crabs—herrings being in the largest quantity.

At Wicklow, herrings appeared, though not in large shoals, in May and June, October, November, and December. Better boats and nets are required. About 21 dozen of lobsters, and 108 dozen of crabs were taken.

This year was not a favourable one for the Arklow oyster fisheries.

At Courtown the oyster beds are reported as slightly improving. The harbour requires to be dredged, and the fishermen want a better class of boats and gear. The boats are reported to be unfit for deep sea fishing, there being only one that follows the fishing to the westward.

At Cahore, the oyster fisheries realized almost nothing, as the boats engaged in that fishery are nearly all worn out or broken up. There are now only 10 third class boats here. The pier head requires, it is stated, an extension in a north-east direction.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"From what I can gather the fishing in this Division during the past year has been rather under the average. The harbours both at Wicklow and Arklow are very useful for the fishing fleet. That at Courtown could be greatly improved by dredging. The men (with the exception of those at Arklow), are generally very poor, and unable to obtain the necessary security for a loan to provide better boats and gear, which latter are very inferior."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed principally at Wicklow, Arklow, Ballymoney, Courtown, Cahore, Kil michael, and Askintanny.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Sluice Gap, Cahore, to Callenstown Lake, about 50 miles.

Unguarded Callenstown Lake to Bannow Ferry. There are 132 boats and 504 men registered, being a decrease in the division of 3 boats and an increase of 23 men as compared with last year. Solely employed—57 boats and 212 men. The number of boats solely engaged in fishing has increased since last year by 2. There has been a decrease in those partially employed of 5; the latter are now 75 boats and 292 men.

The fish generally taken are herrings, cod, bream, bass, gurnard, pollock, mackerel.

Modes of fishing—nets, trawls, and hand lines.

At Kilmore about 4,000 lobsters and nearly 3,000 crabs were taken.

The Inspecting Commander reports :—

"The fishing in this division for the past year has been a little under the average as regards the northern stations of Morris Castle, Currane, and Rosslare, there being no shelter whatever, only open beaches; so that the fishing depends almost entirely on the weather, and little fishing can ever be done from these places.

"At Carnore the take was rather greater than last year.

"At Kilmore rather less.

"At Bar of Lough Liff fishing is done, the Bar being a great obstacle.

"At Carnore and Kilmore the low prices obtained for fish offer little encouragement to the fishermen, and at Kilmore, as the buyers come down and leave again about mid-day, the boats must be in by that time to sell their catch, and they do not often go out again."

No conflicts. The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed principally at Wexford, Rosslare, Carnore, Kilmore, Cahore, Fethard, and Bastardstown.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From Oyster Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, a distance of 63 miles.

The following portions are unguarded :—From Fethard—Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, and Arthurstown—from Ballyhack to Templetown Cove.

There are 109 boats, 303 men, and 19 boys registered. Of the boats, 21 are first class, 70 second class, and 18 third class.

Those solely engaged in fishing—28 boats, 69 men, and 19 boys; partially so engaged, 83 boats, and 234 men.

There has been a decrease since last year in registered boats of 4 solely engaged in fishing, and 7 partially so. There are at Dunmore 12 first-class fishing vessels—1 belonging to Dublin, 4 to Brixham, 5 to Milford, 1 to Plymouth, and 1 to Lanley, all manned by Dunmore crews.

The fish taken are mackerel, bream, herrings, gurnards, cod, whiting, hake, and all kinds of flat fish.

Mode of fishing.—Trawling, drift nets, hand lines.

At Fethard small shoals of fish appeared in September, but did not remain long.

At Dunmore the trawlers have increased by two boats. There is good trawling from the Saltees to Helvick Head, and trawlers from Dublin, Plymouth, Brixham, and Tenby frequent it. Steam trawlers were employed in the vicinity of the Saltees in the spring, but did not remain longer than two months. Herrings appear on same ground from May to October, and mackerel and pilchards from July to October, at from four to ten miles off the coast. They were not as plentiful as in former years. About 5,500 lobsters and 9,000 crabs were taken.

At Ballymacaw very little herring or mackerel appeared from September to October. There were about 1,000 lobsters and about 2,000 crabs taken.

At Bonmahon there are no trawlers, though there is good trawling ground from Ballyvoile to Helvick Head, which is much availed of by the Dunmore trawlers. From June to November herrings, mackerel, and pilchards appeared in abundance at from four to ten miles off the shore, and remained for about three months in large quantities.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"The coastguard station at Arthurs town has been temporarily abandoned. There was a good take of sprats in the river in November.

"The herring fishery was below the average, and the mackerel fishery very poor.

"There are now fifteen small boats working from Boatstrand Shelter Harbour, which is tidal and dry at low water of spring tides.

"If the mouth of the stream at Bonmahon could be deepened and kept deep, undoubtedly there would be room for a fishing industry there, but unfortunately I believe it would fill up almost as fast as it was deepened, from the nature of the bottom and the swell of the sea running in."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Slade, Oyster Point, St. Kearns, Ballyrags, Dunmore, Ballymacaw, Rinnashirk, Tramore, Newtown Cove, Boatstrand, Garrarus, Knockmahon, Ballydivan, and Stradbally.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Garryvoe, nearly a distance of 54 miles.

Unguarded :—From Mine Head, East, to Corrin River, West, 6½ miles; from Gost Island to Ferry Point, 5 miles; from Ferry Point to North Quay, Youghal, 12 miles; and from Glenawilling to Garryvoe, 6½ miles. Total 30½ miles.

In this Division there are 86 boats, 448 men, and 2 boys registered; those solely engaged, 32 boats, 192 men, and 2 boys; and partially so, 54 boats, and 256 men.

Of the boats 6 were first class, 60 second class, and 20 third class. According to these returns there is a decrease of 5 boats.

Fish generally taken are herrings and mackerel, cod, ling, hake, conger, sprats, plaice, and soles.

At Helvick Head there is good trawling ground from Browne's Head to Mine Head; but trawlers have not increased. Shoals of herrings appeared from June to October, from two to ten miles off the shore. About 6,000 lobsters and 2,000 crabs were taken between Ballyvoile Head and Mine Head.

At Ardmore good trawling ground from Mine Head, East, to Black Ball Head, West—availed of only by the local boats. Shoals of herrings and mackerel observed from September to end of year, between four and ten miles off, but could not be got at for want of larger boats. Lobsters and crabs very scarce, and no sale for those taken.

At Youghal the trawlers have not increased in numbers. There are only three there. Good trawling ground outside the bar, and much availed of when weather permits. No shoals of mackerel or herrings appeared. Fishing generally decreased during the year.

At Knockadoon there was no trawling. The principal modes of fishing are by trammel nets and hand lines. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in May and June, about two miles off the coast. No means of capture. About 1,000 lobsters and 6,000 crabs taken at Knockadoon and Youghal.

At Ballinacourty there is, as previously stated, a trawling ground between Ballyvoile Head and Helvick Head, about five miles off, which is much availed of by Dunmore trawlers. Large shoals of herrings appeared from June to December, and mackerel from August to October, at a distance varying from one to ten miles off the coast of Dungarvan Bay. It is stated that pilchards also appeared and were taken by some of the boats. The means of capture were adequate, but no market.

Modes of fishing—Long and hand lines, trammels, trawls, draft and net drifts. The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports :—

"Ballinacourty.—There has again been a falling off in the take of fish this year. In consequence of the state of the Dungarvan boats, they only go out regularly when the weather is fine.

"Helick Head.—The fishing in general has been on the decrease, with the exception of trawl-caught fish, which have increased, and have obtained good prices. The fishermen attribute the decrease of hake, ling, cod, &c., to the large herring fleets which have fished off this place during the past few years, and have destroyed many of the young fish.

"Ardmore.—The take has been poor, although there has been a considerable quantity of fish off the coast, but generally the weather has prevented the boats going after them.

"Foughal.—A large quantity of sprats taken during the autumn."

The fish are principally landed at Dungarvan, Ballinacourty, Ballinagaul, Ardmore, Youghal, and Whiting Bay.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryvoe in Ballycotton Bay, to Minane River, a distance of 57 miles.

Unguarded from Blackrock to Ringakiddy, and from Fota to Queenstown.

There are 188 boats, 472 men, and 37 boys registered, being a decrease of 4 boats and 55 men, and an increase of 16 boys since 1888. Of the boats 11 were first class, 90 second class, and 37 third class. Those solely engaged in fishing were 74 boats, 232 men, and 21 boys, and partially so, 114 boats, 240 men, and 16 boys.

At Ballycotton shoals of sprats appeared in September, October, November, and December, at from a quarter to two miles off the shore.

At Poor Head shoals of sprats appeared during the autumn from one-half to two miles off the shore. No adequate means of capture.

At Roche's Point shoals of sprats went into the harbour with the tide, and were captured in the river during September and October.

At Crosshaven the trawlers have not increased. Good trawling ground from Ringabella into Cork Harbour. The public oyster beds are completely dredged out. Large shoals of sprats were observed from one-half to one mile off the coast.

Fishing is carried on by means of trawling, long lines, hand lines, and nets.

The Inspecting Commander reports :—

"The great bulk of the fish is landed at Ballycotton, or at some of the places in Queenstown Harbour, the fishing at intermediate places on the coast is on a small scale.

"The large shoals of fish reported this year consisted almost entirely of sprats of which quantities were taken at several of the stations.

"There were also one or two good takes of herrings by the Ballycotton boats late in December, otherwise the fishing has been poor."

No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Ballycotton, Garryvoe, Ballyandrew, Ballywilliam, Ballyshane, Guilem, Queenstown, Ring, Whitegate, and Farside

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Ringabella Bay, East, to Galley Head, West, a distance of 98 miles.

Unguarded from Flat Head to Hoder Cove, and from Oyster Haven to Hangman's Point, 9 miles; Hangman's Point to Hake Head, 8 miles; Causeway Bridge to Timoleague, 5 miles; Seven Heads to Foilareel, 8 miles; and from Foilareel to Simon's Cove, 11 miles; Virgin Mary's Point, East, to Dunsen, West, 3 miles—Total 44 miles.

There are registered 231 boats, 1,106 men, and 129 boys, showing, as compared with 1888, a decrease of 10 boats, 10 men, and an increase of 66 boys. Forty-seven of the boats were first class, 72 second class, and 112 third class. Those solely engaged were 111 boats, 604 men, and 64 boys, being an increase of 17 boats, and 56 men.

Modes of fishing—trammel nets, hand and long lines, and trawlers.

At Robert's Cove the fishing is principally by hand lines. No shoals of fish appeared off this guard during the year. About 200 lobsters and 200 crabs captured.

At Oyster Haven mackerel and sea-d were very plentiful during October. The shoals came close in shore, but none could be captured owing to the weather being so bad. About 1,450 lobsters and 800 crabs were landed here.

At Old Head shoals of mackerel appeared at intervals from July to September, but there were no adequate means of capture. The shoals remained from 200 yards to 1 mile off the coast. There is a good trawling ground off this place which is availed of by Queenstown trawlers.

At Courtmacsherry there are two trawlers. Good trawling ground. The Cork trawlers frequent it in summer. About 3,700 lobsters, and 350 crabs were landed. Season poor at this place; great falling off in the quantity of hake taken, and no herrings or sprats appeared off the coast.

At Dunny Cove there are no trawlers, although good trawling ground exists, which is sometimes availed of by the Rathcoursey men. Shoals of mackerel, scad, and gurnard appeared, during August and September, from one to three miles off shore. No means of capture. Lobsters were taken in large quantities—about 4,200 in all.

Modes of fishing—Nets, trammel nets, hand and long lines, and trawls.

The fish taken are mackerel, herring, hake, cod, ling, haddock, whiting, bream, brill, pollock, scad, conger eel, and sprats.

Inspecting Commander reports —

"Fish, on the whole, were plentiful, but prices were low; mackerel in April fetching very low prices. The autumn fishing was partly a failure for want of buyers, but will probably improve next year. It would be a great advantage to Kinsale fishermen were the railway extended to the harbour. The cost of cartage and the loss of time is at present a very great disadvantage."

No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at the following places:—Ringabella, Robert's Cove, Rockly Bay, Kinsale, Sandycove, Dooceen, Garryucas, Courtmacsherry, Broad Strand, Blind Strand, Seven Heads, and Travara, Dunworley, Leenagh Ballinglana, Dunny Cove, Dirk Cove, and Ballycasheen.

SKIBBERKEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snavel Bridge, about 170 miles.

Unguarded portions: Castletownshend—From White Horse Point to Snavel Bridge, including Whiddy Island. Baltimore—Rincolisky Castle to Aughadown, also six islands. Schull—From Rincolisky Castle to Ballydehob, Cape Clear, Calves, Horse, Long, and Castle Islands, from Gun Point to Ballyusard Bridge, and from Scarth Point to White Horse Point. Crookhaven—From Ballyrisard Bridge to Goleen, and Galley Cove to Scarth Point.

There are 471 boats, 1,936 men, and 21 boys registered. Solely employed in fishing, 132 vessels, 945 men, and 4 boys; partially so, 389 vessels, 991 men, and 17 boys.

The fish taken are cod, ling, haddock, pollock, conger, bream, gurnard, hake, mackerel, herrings, plaice, whiting, sprats, soles, turbot, and mullet.

Modes of fishing—Trammels, hand and long lines, drift nets, seines, trawls.

At Mill Cove there is good trawling ground from Galley Head to Glandore Head, which is much availed of. About 2,200 lobsters captured.

At Union Hall 12 local trawlers, 5 from Rathcoursey, and 1 from Courtmacsherry, work the ground between Roes Bay and High Island. No shoals of herring or mackerel appeared this year.

At Castletownshend there are only two trawlers; the ground is good although not much availed of. Large shoals of mackerel were off the coast from April to November, at a distance of four to six miles from the shore. Lobsters are captured in large quantities, but there is no record of the amount taken. They were generally sold to lobster cutters which remain in the vicinity of Baltimore for the greater part of the season. About 800 were landed. Crabs are plentiful, but fish buyers do not purchase them.

At Barlogue only a few shoals of fish appeared in October, but there were no means of capture. Shoals of fish do not appear off this part of the coast so frequently as formerly.

At Baltimore there is good trawling ground from Crookhaven to the Fastnet, and trawlers have increased by 7. Mackerel appeared in April and to latter end of July, and again in August to November, herrings in October, and sprats in November. About 53,200 lobsters taken.

At Schull there is also good trawling ground, and trawlers have increased by 3. Large shoals of mackerel from April to July, and from September to November. Lobsters taken round the Islands, Cape Clear, Calves, and Carthys, but not in large quantities.

At Crookhaven there is good trawling ground, occasionally availed of by trawlers from other places. None belonging to the locality. Mackerel appeared in the summer

months, and herring in the autumn. About 2,500 lobsters taken during the year. The pier requires repairs, and a light railway to join Schull would be of great benefit for the quick transit of fresh fish to market.

The Divisional Officer reports :—

"A wharf is much required at Castletownshend for landing fish. The landing place at Crookhaven is in a very bad condition."

No conflicts. The fishermen reported as peaceable and orderly, but a little ill-feeling exists between the trammel and spillet fishermen and the trawlers, as the latter destroy nets and lines occasionally.

The fish are landed principally at Ballycaine, Ross Bar, Mill Cove, Ballynacloogh, Glandore, Union Hall, Carriggillihy, Squince, Myross, Castletownshend, Baltimore, and Schull.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

Extending from Snave Bridge to Kenmare Bridge—a distance of 120 miles.

Unguarded :—From Snave Bridge to Bank Cove; from Guhhin Point to West end of Bear Island; from Ardgroome to Kenmare; and the whole of Dursey Island.

There are 189 vessels, 874 men, and 42 boys registered, showing an increase of 13 vessels, 42 men, and 3 boys.

Fish principally taken—Mackerel, ling, cod, bream, whiting, pollock, and lobsters.

Modes of fishing—Nets, long lines, and hand lines.

The principal fishing is mackerel, shoals of which appeared close inshore from Cod Head to Ardacluggin, in September and October. About 6,000 lobsters were taken in this Division during the year. A pier in the locality of Ballydonegan would be of great benefit to the fishermen.

The Divisional Officer reports :—

"The fishing generally for the year has been only fair, although, at one time, there appeared every prospect of a large capture. If the same fishing were prosecuted with energy, some of opinion that the quantities from this mode of capture might be easily doubled."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

The fish are landed principally at Castletown, Laurence Cove, Louchort Cove, Ballycrovane, Garnish, Derrycreveen Strand, Ballydonegan, Reentrisk, Dursey, Caherkeem, Ardacluggin, and Eyeriea.

VALENTIA DIVISION.

Extending from Kenmare to Castlemaine—a distance of 206 miles.

Unguarded, about 83 miles, viz. :—Kenmare Bridge to Keen River, and from Tahilla to West Cove, 19 miles; Reenin to Coomatloekane, 6½ miles; Bray Head to Puffin Island, 3 miles; and Bray Head to Reenada Point, including Beginnis Island, 5 miles.

There are 242 vessels, 1,045 men, and 2 boys, registered. Of those 48 vessels and 194 men were solely engaged in fishing, and 194 vessels, 851 men, and 2 boys partially engaged, being an increase of 16 vessels and 89 men, and a decrease of 7 boys.

Fishing is carried on by means of drift and draft nets, hand and long lines, trawls, and trammel nets.

The principal kinds of fish taken are, mackerel, herrings, whiting, pollock, bream, fluke, ray, gurnard, hake, conger, ling, scad, bass, &c.

At Lackeen Point there is good trawling ground from Dunkerron to Lackeen Rocks, East, and from Sneem to Westcove. The trawlers have decreased by three in number. Shoals of herrings, mackerel and sprat observed in spring, from March to May, and in autumn from August to October, from one to three miles off. The public oyster bank, about half a mile, in the locality of Dunkerron is completely run out, and is not stocked or looked after. No fall of sprat observed. From the best information, nearly £1,500 worth was sold off one private bed, about £380 worth off another, and about £150 worth off another. About 3,000 lobsters and 2,000 crabs were taken at Sneem and Castlecove.

At Waterville, the officer gives a return of fish captured in his guard, viz., 200,000 mackerel, 4,000 scad, 500 whiting, 1,000 pollock, 500 cod, 500 ling; no herrings or hake. Moderately large shoals of mackerel in September and October, about one and a half miles from the shore, near Darrynane, Rath, and Westcove. The bad weather set in, and the fish went out into deep water. Quantities of lobsters were taken around the shores of Coomatloekane, Darrynane, Dinish Island, and Hog Head.

At Ballinskelligs there is good trawling ground, but only one trawler at the place, although steam trawlers came occasionally from other places during the year. Mackerel appeared in large shoals in April and again in October. Herrings in October and November. About 6,000 lobsters were taken between Horse Island and Puffin Island.

At Portmagee, large shoals of mackerel appeared in spring and autumn, about three miles off Valentia Island. About 5,000 lobsters were taken.

At Knightstown, very large shoals of mackerel from April to June, and again September to November, the former from eight to fifteen miles off, and the latter close in shore. Shoals of herrings also appeared in May and June, and again from September to November. About 750 lobsters and 1,100 crabs were taken. An improvement of the slip at Reenard's Point is recommended, and the placing of a light on the perch rock inside the harbour; as at times, when the fishermen have to run for shelter, it is difficult to make out the small perch, and the boats are in danger of running on the rocks.

At Caherciveen, mackerel in shoals were occasionally about a mile off the coast between March and November. About 1,300 lobsters were taken in Cunnana Bay. A small pier required at Cunnana and also at Coosroom, as they are both very dangerous places for landing.

At Kells, small shoals of mackerel were observed in October, about three miles off. About 350 lobsters were taken here.

At Cromane Point, shoals of herrings were observed in August and September, about half a mile off.

The following is an extract from the report of the Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard:—

"There has been a large increase in the number of boats employed fishing. This I attribute to the high price paid for fresh mackerel, as much as £1 per hundred having been paid, and in some cases a larger sum."

No conflicts, and the fishermen are generally orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Kenmare, Blackwater, Sneem, Glesk, Westcove, Derrynane, Reenina, Ballinskelligs, Boulkeel, Boat's Cove Glen, Portmagee, Horna Creek, Dohilla, Reenard Point, Dunnybrook, Knightstown, Caherciveen, and Coonana.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Extending from Inch Point, 14 miles east of Dingle, to Blennerville, and including the Blaskets and Maharee Islands—about 100 miles.

Unguarded, about 58 miles, viz.:—Redcliff to Inch, 5 miles; Brandon Creek to Derrymore, 45 miles; Sybil Head to Smerwick Head, 4 miles; Dunmore Head to Clogher Head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

There are 222 vessels, 786 men, and 1 boy registered. Of these 61 vessels and 227 men are solely engaged, and 161 vessels, 559 men, partially so, showing a total increase of 13 vessels and 87 men on the previous year.

Modes of fishing—Trawling, nets, epillots, and lines.

Fish generally captured—Herring, mackerel, cod, ling, soles, conger, hake, turbot, mullet, bream, plaice, and lobsters.

At Misaard, good trawling ground, and much availed of by the Dingle trawlers. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared close inshore in September and October. Lobsters and crabs are captured from Bull's Head to Redcliff. One canoe took 6,000 lobsters this year. The general complaint is that fishing is being destroyed by trawling.

At Dingle, the trawlers have increased this year by one. Shoals of herrings appeared from October to December in the Bay, and were taken close to the shore. Shoals of mackerel appeared from April to July, and from October to December, close inshore, and from that to ten miles off. Considerable shoals of sprats also appeared in the Bay this year, even to a greater extent than last year. Lobsters are taken in considerable quantities, from Ballymore Point to Bull's Head, but no record of amount exists.

At Ballydavid, shoals of mackerel appeared from three miles off to close inshore, both in spring and autumn. About 800 lobsters, but no crabs, were taken in Smerwick Harbour. The mackerel fishery might be prosecuted with greater success by the local fishermen if they had boats larger than canoes. A small slip at Brandon Creek would be of great benefit, and a roadway should be made down to the beach where canoes land, as at present they have to be carried up an almost perpendicular rock.

At Ventry, large shoals of mackerel and herrings—March to July, and again, August to December—taken from half a mile to 20 miles off the land, by Isle of Man and local boats.

About 10,000 lobsters captured during the season from Ventry to the Blaskata.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports:—

"Minard—Little or no fish captured this year, a few lobsters only.

"Dingle—The trawlers here did not do so well as in 1888. The soles did not come so plentifully on the trawling ground; in fact, it was the slackest season for soles and plaice since trawling was introduced into Dingle.

"Ventry—The Manx, Scotch, and other boats fishing out of this station did well. The buyers engaged there admit it was the best station for the capture of mackerel on the south-west coast of Ireland.

"Ballydauid—No large boats fished out of here this year; left to canoes who did very well during the spring and autumn season. The fish captured in the latter part of the season were all bought up by fish curers for the American market, and realized very high prices—from 15s. to 25s. per 128.

"Brandon Creek—Canoes only fish out of this creek and drift with their nets. More fish has been captured here for the same number of boats than in any creek around the coast, but this place is only fit for canoes. Trawls could not be worked on account of the narrowness of the creek and the heavy sea so prevalent here.

"Brandon Bay—The mackerel fishing in the spring was very successful, with the few deep-sea fishing boats, and also with the canoes. The fishing during the autumn was very good, and the fish captured realized a good price, all being bought by fish curers for American markets."

The fishermen are generally peaceable and orderly; but in May the nets belonging to the ss. "Perseverance," fishing in Smerwick Harbour, were cut and several lost. This, it is stated, is believed to have been done by the local fishermen.

The fish are landed principally at Annascaul, Dingle, Ballydauid, Ventry, and Dunquin.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION, COUNTY KERRY.

From St. Annagh to Foynes Island, about 75 miles, of which there are only 29 guarded.—Four Stations.

Unguarded portions: Barrow—St. Annagh to Spa, and Barrow Old Harbour to Black Rock. Ballyheigue—Kerry Head to Muingshane. Cashen—Glen to Asdee. Tarbert—Asdee to Kilpadogue, and Tarbert to Foynes.

The total number of boats, men, and boys in 1889 were—68 vessels, 188 men, and 7 boys, being an increase of 2 boats, 3 men, and 2 boys on the numbers for 1888. Large shoals of mackerel and herrings were seen between July and September in Ballyheigue Bay, but there are no boats or nets for capturing them in the locality.

The modes of fishing are nets, lines, and spillats. Herrings, bream, whiting, cod, and pollock are captured. Nearly 5,000 lobsters and 1,700 crabs were taken from Ballyheigue to Kerry Head.

The public oyster beds off Tarbert, Ballylongford, Kilterry, Corrigeens, Long Rock, and Mount Trenchard are deteriorating. No spatting was observed. It is alleged that they have been almost worked out, that no attention is paid to re-stocking them, and that only about 1,000 were taken last year.

Over £800 was realized by the sale of oysters from the Tralee beds.

Numbers of persons go out picking up small oysters at low water of spring tides in the close season, and destroy the bed. It is not known to whom they are sold.

The Divisional Officer suggests that "a Bailiff should be employed to prevent small sized oysters being taken by the inhabitants near the Tralee grounds," and he believes that "the Shannon beds would be very remunerative if a few skilled fishermen were employed for a couple of seasons to examine and re-stock the beds, &c."

Private beds not doing well, and nothing done to improve them.

At Tarbert 3 trawlers were registered, but appear to have almost given up trawling. The trawling ground in the Shannon is not now availed of.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Barrow, Fenit, Kilsnora, Spa, Ballyheigue, Glenderry, Kerry Head, Glenduhallow, Beale, Ballylongford, Kilrush, and Glin.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Extending from Ballymaorinan near Cappa to Carnecapple Head, about 9 miles south of Blackhead—about 129 miles, of which there are guarded by 5 Stations about 105 miles.

Unguarded portions: Cappa—From Railway Bridge to Querrin. Kileredane—From Querrin to Castle Point, Kildougher Head to Ballinaglass Bridge. Kilkee—From Goleen to Bishop's Island, and from Baltard Tower to Doonbeg Bridge. Seafield—From Doonbeg Bridge to Doughmore Strand, and Bell Bridge to Cream Point. Liscannor—From Cream Point to Lahinch, and from Hag's Head to Carnecapple Head.

The stations in the Shannon are Cappa and Kilredane. At Cappa there has been a decrease of 4 third-class vessels solely engaged, and a decrease of 2 second-class and 2 third-class partially engaged. At Kilredane there has been a decrease of 4 third-class boats, but an increase of 2 first-class boats partially engaged in fishing. At the other stations on the coast, viz. :—Kilkee, Seafield, and Liscannor, there has been a decrease of 3 third-class boats solely engaged, but an increase of 4 third-class boats and 7 men partially engaged. The total number registered 196 boats, employing 532 men, showing a decrease of 9 boats.

In the Cappa division in the Shannon, the modes of fishing are nets and hand lines. The principal fish are herrings and salmon. Trawling decreased.

The public oyster fisheries which exist in Clonderlaw Bay, and between Scattery Island and Kilredane, are reported to be still decreasing, and nothing is being done to stock the private oyster beds.

A better description of boats and nets is required. It is reported that the fishermen at Querrin had a very fair herring fishing season.

At Kilredane, lower down the Shannon, large shoals of mackerel appeared this year, in September and October, but did not remain longer than a week at a time. Only about 400 lobsters taken at this station.

At Kilkee, on the coast north of the Shannon, the descriptions of fish taken are mackerel, whiting, bream, gurnard, cod, ling, pollock, &c. The modes of fishing are by nets, lines, and spilleta.

No trawling ground exists.

Large shoals of mackerel appeared from four hundred yards to two miles off this part of the coast in April and May, and also in September, October, and November, but were not so numerous in the latter months. There was a very great falling off in the quantity of lobsters captured. The greater number were taken at Coosheen.

Proceeding northward off Seafield and Liscannor, similar reports are made. Mackerel appeared in large shoals about one mile off the coast in September and October, but the boats on this coast are too small, as a rule, to follow up this fishing. At Freagh, Liscannor, and Ballyhaline, about 4,000 lobsters and 1,400 crabs taken.

No conflicts. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly, but a bad feeling exists among the drift net fishermen in the Shannon against weir owners, on the ground that the latter are infringing on the public rights by keeping the weir poles down.

The Divisional Officer reports :—

"The fishing this year has been attended by more success than for some years previously, although the Seafield and Liscannor fishermen have each lost one entire set of nets through stress of weather. The fishermen do not pay sufficient attention to the weather indications, and the Liscannor men have no barometer to guide them. The takes of mackerel and herring have been very good, more especially the former, and very good prices realized. Two curing establishments have been started in the division—one at Kilrush and one at Carrigobolt, so the greater part of the fish (mackerel) has been cured down to those places, where they realized as much as 12s. per 120. This has given a fresh impetus to the fishermen, and they have been working well, though they could work better still if they liked. The shell fish fishery has been fair, but crabs and lobsters have reached no great size, although the prices realized have been large for the size of the fish. On the whole, I consider the fishermen have worked up a bit, and have been more industrious this year than last. I hope to see greater improvement next year."

Fish are landed principally at Cappa, Querrin, Kilrush, Scattery, Knock, Kilredane, Goleens, Truskleeve, Kilbaha, Kilkee, Coosheen, Furryhy, Killard, Seafield, Quilty, Liscannor, Cream Point, and Ballyhaline.

GALWAY DIVISION.

From Canomallagh Point, about 8 miles south of Black Head, to Mace Head, including the islands—about 145 miles in extent, of which there are only about 50 miles guarded.

Unguarded portions of District: Costello—Crumlin West to Black Head, and from Muckinish East to Claren Bridge East. Spiddal—Blackrock West to Kileolgan Bridge. Ballyvaughan—Muckinish to Kileolgan Point. N. Arran—Bungowla to Kilmurrey and Middle Arran. In this division there are five Stations, two of them being on the Arran Islands.

In this division there are 555 boats, 1,448 men, and 114 boys registered, showing an increase of 48 vessels and 18 men on 1888. Those solely engaged show an increase of 1 first class, 14 second class, and 2 third class; those partially engaged an increase of 40 second class, and a decrease of 9 third class boats.

The principal fishing is by nets, spillots, and hand lines for mackerel, cod, hake, ling, pollock, bream, turbot, sole, plaice, whiting, herrings, gurnards, &c. The trawlers from Galway Bay work round Black Head and nearly into Loo Rock, and up to Deer Island.

Ballyvaughan.—Of late years the shoals of mackerel or herrings have not appeared off this coast. The spatting in the public oyster beds was greater in Claren Bridge and Crushoe than in previous years. About 100 dozen of lobsters and crabs taken from Deer Island to Black Head. Some of the fishermen are in need of nets, spillots, and canoes, to replace those damaged during recent storms.

Spiddal.—A steam trawler was at work in 1889 from Black Head outwards to the Islands of Arran. During September and October large shoals of mackerel were off the coast (quarter to half a mile) from Crumlin Bridge to Barna. Adequate means of capture did not exist. The oyster beds are improving—the spatting was fair—no new banks discovered. At Park, Blackrock, and Knock about 50 dozen of lobsters and crabs were taken. Mackerel, glasson, pollock, and herrings had, it is stated, been inside the Spiddal Pier Head during the autumn, and no effort made to capture them. At that time (14th December, 1889), the Bay was teeming with whiting, and only on rare occasions did any of the Galway boats fish for them.

N. Arran.—One trawler (sailing), partially employed. Shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared off the coast, from half to four or five miles, during the summer and autumn. Considerable quantities were believed to have been in the neighbourhood from July to October; adequate means of capture did not, however, exist. About 3,000 lobsters were captured in 1889. The fishermen have not the necessary means for successfully working the fishing grounds.

Costello Bay.—Large shoals of mackerel appeared along the coast in July and August and close inshore in every inlet. No means to capture existed.

Some spatting, but not in large quantities, took place on the public oyster beds. Lobsters and crabs were captured in large quantities.

The Station Officer at Costello says:—

"When large shoals of fish set in in the Bay in the months of July, August, and September along the grounds of this station, the fishermen have no means to capture them, as there are no nets in the locality."

The Divisional Officer states:—

"Fish have been abundant in the bay during this season, but the take has been nothing to what it ought to have been."

"I attribute this to the want of energy and enterprise on the part of the fishermen themselves; their poverty, in preventing them from procuring the necessary boats and gear; their want of thrift, and to their dislike of the trawling in the bay."

"With regard to the latter, although the trawling might not prevent the return of the migratory fish to the bay in their regular seasons (and I am very doubtful as to this point), it must eventually destroy the breeding of fish in the bay, and whatever limits were set as to the size of the mesh would be immaterial, as the mere effect of continually dragging numerous heavy cages backward and forwards over the bay, must destroy millions of immature fish. The damage to lobsters alone by the trawlers is enormous."

"Were trawling prohibited inside the Arran Islands it would give great encouragement to every legitimate fisherman in the bay."

The fishermen are very peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed principally at Galway, Barna, Spiddal, Knock, Thoughmore, Carnarona, Costello, Glenina, Ballyvaughan, Doorus, Kinvarra, and Arran in several places.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

Extending from Mason Island, County Galway, to Doaghbeg, County Mayo, a distance of about 260 miles, of which there are only 38 guarded, and 222 unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Roundstone—Mason Island to Fishery Bridge, Gorteen to Ballinalea. Clifden—Streamstown to Weir, Slynne Head to Clifden. Cleggan—From Cleggan Head to Renvyle. Tully—Roanagh River to Roanagh Head. Rosmoney—From Roanagh Head to Rosmoney Bridge, and from Carrigholly to Derrybeg.

There are 493 vessels, 1,738 men and 2 boys, registered, showing a falling off, as compared with 1888, of 42 vessels and 268 men. The greater portion of those who follow fishing here only do so partially, there being only 43 out of the total of 493 vessels that were wholly engaged—Roundstone, Cleggan, and Rosmoney, show decreases respectively of 23, 5, and 14 vessels.

At Roundstone small shoals of mackerel appeared from July to October about 100 yards from the shore. No adequate means of capture. About 5,830 dozen lobsters were taken around the coast adjacent.

In the Clifden guard no shoals of mackerel or herrings were observed off the coast. There were about 400 dozen lobsters taken two miles to the S.W. of Turbot Island.

Off Cleggan, from two to four miles, large shoals of mackerel were seen in June, July, and August. The fish kept in deep water. Only a small quantity was captured, as the fishermen had not adequate means of capture. They took, however, large quantities of glasson, which appeared in shoals inshore during October and November. The lobster and crab fishing good, the boats taking on an average about 250 dozen each, which were sold at about 7s. per dozen. The total capture would be about 45,000. They were got along the coast, between Aughris Point and Renvyle Point, and off Inishboffin Island.

The fishing must be described as "not improving." The men engaged in it are very poor. As soon as the young men save enough they emigrate. The returns show that there are boats in the guard that do not fish because there are no crews for them.

At Tully large quantities of mackerel appeared in August and September, herrings in November and December, and very large shoals of medium-sized pollock from August up to the end of December. The herring and mackerel were only a few yards from the shore in the Killeries. Pollock from Renvyle Point to the Killeries were hauled by nets worked from the shore. No adequate means of capture.

From Renvyle to Rosroe about 1,250 dozen of lobsters were taken.

The fishermen principally want nets.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"Fish of many sorts are plentiful on these coasts, but are generally found at some distance from the shore; and the west coast fishermen dare not venture far out in their small boats.

"Better boats and nets are required, and more energy amongst the fishermen.

"When the Light Railway comes to Clifden there will, no doubt, be a greater inducement for the men to obtain both better boats and more suitable fishing gear; and the fishery should then, with the extended market, prove more profitable, especially the lobster fishery. I am sorry to find that the fishing industry is falling off, and can only account for it by the emigration of so many of the young men to America and elsewhere."

Hand and long lines and nets are the modes of fishing. No trawlers.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Roundstone, Mace, Half Mace, Calla, Doohulla, Tourglass, Bunowen, Boffin, Clifden, Stramstown, Aughrismore, Aughrisbeg, Russadillisk, Cleggan, Bundowlis, Ardagh, Ballynakill, Letter, Shark and Boffin Islands, Renvyle, the Killeries, Westport, and Newport.

KEEL DIVISION.

Extends from Doaghbeg to Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, embracing Achill Island—about 87 miles, of which there are about 43 miles unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Achilbeg—From Doaghbeg to Sound-quay, east side; from Blind Sound to Docega Head. Keel—Docega to Dookonilla, Achill Head to Anagh Bull's Mouth—Sound-quay to Fahy Head.

This division is divided into three stations. Achilbeg extends from Doaghbeg to Docega Head. Keel extends from Docega Head to Ridge Point, beyond Dugort. Increase of 3 boats. Bull's Mouth extends from Ridge Point to Achill Sound. Decrease of 2 third-class boats and 8 men. In the whole division there are registered 93 boats, 324 men, and 10 boys, and the increase has been 1 boat, 11 men, and 10 boys. All the boats are only partially engaged in fishing.

Cod, ling, plaice, bream, turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, and herrings are taken at times round the island. Nets and lines used. No trawlers.

At Keel mackerel and herring appeared in August and September at from one-half to three quarters of a mile from the shore, but remained only a short time.

The oyster fisheries are not improving, nor has any spat been observed.

The Coast Guard Officer reports—

"Large quantities of herrings were observed off the coast at Keel in July last, but there was no one to capture them, most of the fishermen being away from home barvesting, and the few left were employed in

salmon fishing till the beginning of August. They then commenced the herring fishery, and large quantities (for the nets employed) were taken for a week, when the weather became bad. The fish were of a very large description, and more than half were lost on account of the meshes of the nets used being too small."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Docega, Cloughmore, Curraun, Doaghbeg, Dugort, Keel, Doogh, Keem, Bull's Mouth, Innishbeagle, Ballycrov, Tonrahee, and other places round the Island.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

Extends from Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, to Brandy Point, near Rosspoint a distance of about 150 miles, of which about 41 miles are unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Blacksod—Inniskea Islands. Elly Bay—From Annagh Head to Erris Head. Ballyglass—From Brandy Point to Seal Island.

This division is divided into five stations. Doohoma extends from Gweesalia Sound round Doohoma Head to Gweesalia River. The numbers registered show a decrease of 2 vessels and 15 men. Blacksod Point station extends from Surge View to Elly Point, and embraces Inniskea Islands; an increase of 1 boat and 2 men, and a decrease of 8 boys. Elly Bay station extends from Elly Point to Binghamstown Quay, and from Tirain Point to Annagh Head; an increase of 1 boat, 7 men, and 4 boys. Belmullet station extends from Belmullet to Gweesalia; a decrease of 1 boat, 6 men, and 1 boy. Ballyglass station extends from Bredley Point to Seal Island, and from Shanaghy Point to Erris Head. In the whole division there are registered 134 boats, employing 438 men and 19 boys, showing a decrease of 1 boat, 13 men, and 4 boys.

Cod, haddock, pollock, glasson, whiting, mackerel, herrings and bream, are taken. The public oyster banks are not improving. Nearly 23,000 lobsters were brought in to Belmullet during the season.

Large quantities of mackerel were seen off Blacksod Point in August and September. Shoals of herrings were observed off Claggan Point in October, about one mile from the coast.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Belmullet, Blind Harbour, Blacksod, Saleen, Inniskea, Glenlara, and Inver.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION, COUNTY MAYO.

Extends from Brandy Point to Benwee Head, a distance of about 55 miles, of which there are unguarded about 36 miles.

Unguarded portions: Belderrig—Brandy Point to Geesvan. Kilcummin—From Downpatrick to Lacken Strand. Ross—From Killala Quay to Gap of Bartragh.

This division is divided into four stations. Belderrig extends from Brandy Point to Glenultra River. Ballycastle extends from Glenultra to Downpatrick Head. Kilcummin, extends from Downpatrick Head to Rathfrank Ferry. Ross station extends from Rathfrank River to Moyne. In the whole division there are registered 137 vessels and 683 men, showing an increase of 2 boats. All the boats are only partially engaged in fishing.

Nets, spilletts, and lines are used; and mackerel, herrings, glasson, gurnard, whiting, pollock, haddock, and lobsters are taken. Two steam trawlers were at work in Lacken and Ballina Bays during the summer months. Lobsters were taken in fair quantities on the Ross Guard; about 2,000 on the Belderrig Guard; in Ballycastle Guard, about 600; and in Kilcummin Guard, from Downpatrick Head to St. Patrick's Rocks, about 3,000.

There is a good trawling ground about 3 miles North East of Belderrig, but is not availed of. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off Belderrig from June to September, and shoals of mackerel were observed off Ballycastle from August to October. Between Downpatrick Head and Rathfrank Bay, shoals of herrings were also observed from June to October, and small shoals appeared off Ross from October to December about half a mile from the shore.

A pier at Portavad, outside of Killala Bar, would be a great benefit in bad weather, as all the boats are forced to run to their ports as soon as signs of bad weather appear.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Killala, Rosport, Portacloy, Porturlin, Belderrig, Ballycastle, Lacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, and several other places.

PULLENDIVA DIVISION, COUNTY SLIGO.

Extends from Ballina Quay to Coney Island, about 59 miles.

No portion unguarded. This division is divided into four stations. Inniscrone extends from Ballina Quay to Carnduff River. Pullocheeny extends from Carnduff River to Easky River. Pullendiva extends from Easky River to Dunmorran River, and Derkmore extends from Dunmorran to Coney Island.

In the whole division there are registered 69 boats, 284 men, and 3 boys, being an increase of 4 boats and 1 man, and a decrease of 5 boys.

At Inniscrone the fishermen use nets, lines, lobster pots, and trawl nets, and nearly all descriptions of fish are taken. There are six small trawlers fishing from Inniscrone in Killala Bay. Steam trawlers have been at work in this bay from May to September. For a short period in August and September, large shoals of fish appeared about two miles off the shore. Only about 11 boxes of lobsters were taken. It was not a good year for lobsters.

At Pullocheeny the same observations as to the state of the fisheries apply. Large shoals of fish appeared about three miles off shore in August.

At Pullendiva, cod, pollock, haddock, whiting, herring, and mackerel were taken by nets and lines; good trawling ground exists along the coast. Herrings and mackerel appeared in great quantities in September, October, and November. Lobsters and crabs are in large numbers off the coast, but few are taken.

At Derkmore, pollock, plaice, turbot, and herring were taken with nets and lines. No trawlers. No shoals of herrings were observed. No lobsters or crabs were taken. The private oyster beds are only partly stocked.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Inniscrone, Pullocheeny, Easky, Ballymeana, Pullendiva, Aughriss, Dunmorran, and Derkmore.

SLIGO DIVISION.

Extends from Strandhill Barracks to Donegal Abbey, about 80 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rosess Point—Strandhill to Sligo Bridge, and Lower Rosess to Drumcliffe Bridge. Rockley—Callenamore to Streedagh. Mullaghmore—Streedagh and Innishmurray to Roskeeragh, and Bunduff to Bundoran. Ballyshannon—From Ballyshannon Bridge to Donegal Abbey. This division is divided into four stations. Rosess Point Station extends from Sligo to Lower Rosess Point, there has been an increase of 1 boat and 2 men; Rockley Station extends from Drumcliffe to Callenamore, there has been an increase of 3 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing, and a decrease of 14 third-class boats partially so engaged; Mullaghmore Station extends from Streedagh Point to Bundoran, County Donegal. There has been an increase of 5 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing, and a decrease of 1 second-class boat and 24 third-class boats partially engaged; Ballyshannon Station extends from Bundoran to River Eske. A decrease of 1 second-class boat partially engaged in fishing. In the whole division there are registered 113 boats, 513 men, and 14 boys, showing a decrease of 31 boats and 68 men.

In Rosess Point division the modes of fishing adopted are lines and nets. No trawling. Fish taken—mackerel, herrings, and codling. About 15,000 herrings, 500 mackerel, 10,000 codling, 25,000 flat fish, and 5,000 pollock were captured. A few shoals of mackerel appeared about half a mile off the coast in July and August; they remained for a short time. About 15,000 oysters were laid down on one of the private oyster beds.

In Rockley division, in addition to nets and lines, trawling is carried on in Sligo and Drumcliffe Bays. About 30,000 cod, 25,000 pollock, 1,500 soles, 150 turbot, 15,000 mackerel, 300,000 herrings, 50,000 flat fish, 7,000 lobsters, and 1,800 crabs were taken. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off Cloonagh in January and February,

and again in October, November, and December, from one to four miles off the coast. These shoals remained for two or three months. The means of capture were fairly adequate.

In the Mullaghmore division there is good trawling ground availed of by local boats of a small class for about three or four months in the year. Large shoals of mackerel appeared in August, September, and October, and herrings at Innishmurray Island during the whole year. About 11,900 lobsters were taken by the Mullaghmore men.

In the Ballyshannon division, herring, mackerel, cod, ling, plaice, whiting, bream, turbot, and pollock are taken by nets and lines. There is good trawling ground on the coast, but it has been very little availed of this year by trawlers from other parts.

During August and October, off Bundoran, Bunatruhan and Inishfad, shoals of mackerel appeared; adequate means of capture existed. At Bundoran, Kildoney, and Bunatruhan, about 5,000 lobsters were taken.

No herrings have been taken this year, and the fishermen attribute this to trawling within the past few years.

The fishermen in the whole division require better boats and gear to enable them to follow the fish into deep water, or to fish with advantage. They combine farming and fishing.

Fish are landed at Rosses Point, Lower Rosses, Cartron, Ardtermon, Rockley, Ballyconnell, Cloonagh, Mullaghmore, Streedagh, Bundoran, Bunatruhan, and Innishfad.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"On comparison with my report of last year, it will be seen that the fishing on the guards of this Division is again on the decrease.

"A fair amount of fish appears to have been taken, but I notice from the report of the Officer at Ballyshannon that he still complains of trawlers at the head of Donagh Bay.

"I regret being unable to suggest anything this year."

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

From Donegal-quay to Lower Ferry (Gweebarra River), County Donegal,
about 185 miles.

Unguarded portions: Ballhill—Portsmouth to Creven Point. Teelin—Muckross to Tawney. Malinmore—Glenlough to Glen Strand. Portnaco—Glenlough to Trimore.

There are in this division 142 boats, 817 men, and 31 boys registered, showing a decrease of 2 boats.

The modes of fishing are trawling, nets, and lines. The descriptions of fish taken are cod, ling, whiting, pollock, glasson, haddock, plaice, sprats, turbot, sole, mackerel, and herrings, &c.

At Ball Hill, Donegal—good trawling ground in Donegal Bay and River Eske, and much availed of. Large shoals of mackerel during the months of August and September. Whiting and plaice in November, in Inver Bay. A quay in Inver Bay would be of great benefit to the fishermen. Lobsters are taken in small quantities from Doorin to Inver Bridge.

At St. John's Point no trawlers, but they come from different parts and trawl from Doorin Point to St. John's Point. Shoals of mackerel in September and October about quarter of a mile from the shore, and herrings in July and August about same distance. Quantities of lobsters captured at Ballyetherland and Ballsiggart. The fishermen suffer from not having a market for their fish, being about twenty miles from a railway station.

At Killybegs, the trawling ground was not availed of this year. Large shoals of mackerel in all parts of the Bay in September and October. No adequate means of capture. Lobsters are taken in great quantities, and come close inshore.

At Teelin, the trawling ground good, and availed of in favourable weather. Shoals of glasson and mackerel from June to September, about 100 yards from the shore. About 2,500 lobsters were taken from Tawney Point to Teelin.

At Malinmore shoals of herrings and mackerel were observed from March to May, and mackerel from June to October, about half a mile from the shore. No adequate means of capture. About 93,500 lobsters were taken along all the guards. The men who own boats are mostly farmers, who do not fish unless the fish come close inshore, and they all complain of bad nets and boats.

At Portnaco large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared from one to three miles off from June to August. There were no means of taking them at any distance from

the shore. About 16,000 lobsters and 1,200 crabs were taken. A pier at Portnoo is very much required, as there is no place for saving life or property from Rosbeg to the Rosses, but Portnoo. The remains of the old pier that formerly existed are constantly being washed in and block up the only landing place here.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"Mackerel and whiting were plentiful during the months of September and October, and went up in price from 2s. to 5s. per hundred on account of other buyers coming into the localities. Messrs. Mussen and Co. have imported a great deal of mackerel into America. No trawlers of any kind have fished at Killybegs and hence more fish again this year, which confirms my report of 1888."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Donegal, Salt Hill, Inver, Ballyetherland, Dooran, Ballysiggart, Tribane, Bruckless, Killybegs, Porthurra, Largy, Teelin, Tawney, Malinbeg, Malinmore, Glencolumbkille, Rosbeg, Portnoo, Narin, and other places.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

Extending from the bar at Gweebarra River, Co. Donegal, to Oldcastle Point in the same County, about 35 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rutland—From Gweebarra Bar to Mullaghadoo. Bunbeg—From Brinlock to Oldcastle Point. There are 171 boats, 400 men, and 69 boys registered. A decrease in the entire division of 25 boats, 14 men and 30 boys.

The modes of fishing carried on are long and hand lines, and nets.

The fish captured are herrings, glasson, cod, bream, haddock, pollock, and all kinds of flat fish; also large quantities of lobsters and crabs. About 71,000 lobsters and 120,000 crabs taken.

Herrings and mackerel were seen in large shoals in July, August, and September about three miles from the shore, but there were no adequate means of capturing them. Herrings were caught off Arranmore, and in the bays between Arranmore and Owey Islands.

The want of proper boats and gear is badly felt, as well as the means of getting fish to market.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"There have been several shoals of mackerel and herring off the coast during the summer months. Only a small quantity was captured, there being no proper appliances for catching them. Glasson has been very plentiful, of medium size, and captured in large quantities. A fair number of haddock has been taken; also bream and fluke.

"The want of some better means of conveyance for getting the fish to the markets is much felt, and is a great drawback to all engaged in the fishing industry. It would be a very great benefit to the whole community if the railway were to be extended to this neighbourhood."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed at Burton Port, Kincasalagh, Bunbeg, Dungloe, Annagarry, and a number of other places.

RATHMULLEN DIVISION.

Extending from Lenan Bay to Bloody Foreland, 118 miles.

Unguarded; Innishboffin—Bloody Foreland to Meenacaddy, including Tory and Innishboffin Islands, and from Waterfoot to Horn Head. Sheephaven—Clonmass to Lackagh Bridge. Mulroy—Melmore Head to Fanad Point. Knockalla—Fanad Point to Portsalon. Rathmullen—Aughinish to Quigley's Point. Buncrana—Linsford to Lenan Bay.

There are 237 boats, 658 men, and 36 boys, registered, showing an increase of 15 boats and 16 men.

The fish principally captured are—cod, herring, mackerel, haddock, pollock, ling, whiting, glasson, fluke, turbot, skate, plaice, as well as a large quantity of lobsters and crabs. Herrings did not appear in such large quantities as in other years.

At Innishboffin—modes of fishing—hand and long lines and lobster pots—no trawling. Several shoals of mackerel appeared off Tory Island in August and September, about half a mile from the shore, but there were not sufficient nets for capturing them. About 7,000 lobsters and 8,500 crabs were taken off Tory and Innishboffin Islands and Horn Head. It would greatly benefit the fishermen of the islands, and around the coast if a boat slip were built at Magheracorty.

At Sheephaven—modes of fishing—nets, spilletts, and hand lines. The season was a very good one for the herring fishery, and a bad one for mackerel. Shoals generally appeared in January, August, and September, from close inshore to about five miles off the land. No adequate means for their capture. Boats too small and nets not deep enough. Herrings remain in the bay the whole year. No trawlers, though good trawling ground along the coast. About 8,400 lobsters and crabs were taken by three boats engaged at this fishing.

At Mulroy—modes of fishing—nets and hand lines. No trawling. A very good year for herrings, which may be captured all the year round in Downings Bay. About 2,000 lobsters and crabs were captured during the year. A suitable place required for boats to lie in during bad weather.

At Knockalla—modes of fishing—nets, lines, and lobster pots. No shoals of fish appeared; no trawlers at this place, though fair trawling ground. About 1,000 lobsters and crabs were captured at Fanad Point. Great increase in the quantity of fish taken towards the end of the year.

At Rathmullen—modes of fishing—long and hand lines; no trawlers. No large shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared. Haddock were very abundant, and caught as high up the lough as Rathmullen this year. A slip required at Newbridge.

At Buncrana—modes of fishing—trawling, long lines and nets. No large shoals of fish appeared. There is good trawling ground from Inch to Ballymastocker. Lobsters are not taken in large quantities. From Dunree to Lenan Bay there were about 9 barrels taken.

Complaints are still loud against trawlers in the lough.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The fishing has been much better than for many years past. Herrings have been most abundant in Sheephaven, and haddock in Lough Swilly. Strong feeling still exists among line fishermen against indiscriminate trawling in Lough Swilly. The conduct of the fishermen in this Division has been most orderly and quiet.

"A landing slip at Magheracorty for the use of the Tory fishermen is much needed, and, in my opinion, could be constructed at a slight cost. A boat slip or boat harbour at Newbridge, in Lough Swilly, where there are many boats, would be of great use to the fishermen."

The fish are principally landed at Sheephaven, Magheracorty, Dunfanaghy, Portnablagh, Dooy, Downings Bay, Ballyhooriskey, Melmore, Pincher's Bay, Knockalla, Anny, Newbridge, Rathmullen, Buncrana, Faban, Currahole, Dunree, and other places.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

Extending from Dunaff to Magilligan Point, County Londonderry, about 72 miles.

Unguarded: Malin Head—Dunaff to Carrickabenghy, thence to Lag Strand and Innishtrahull. Culdaff—Carrickaveel to Porsental. Port Kennigoe—Glenin to Magilligan. Greencastle—Magilligan to Downhill. Moville—Clare River to Culmore, and Magilligan to Ballykelly. There are 249 boats and 1,023 men, registered, showing a decrease of 5 boats.

The fish principally caught are cod, codling, pollock, ling, turbot, bream, herrings, and flat fish.

At Malin Head the modes of fishing are hand and long lines and lobster pots; no trawlers. No large shoals of fish appeared off this portion of the coast. From Portmore round Malin Head to Port Arona and round Dunaff Head about 1,300 lobsters and 3,000 crabs were taken.

At Culdaff, the same description of fishing during the year. 7,000 lobsters and 7,420 crabs were taken.

At Port Kennigoe, same description, only about 400 lobsters and 300 crabs taken.

At Greencastle there is good trawling ground from Magilligan to Downhill, but not much availed of. No shoals of fish appeared. No lobsters or crabs taken.

At Moville trawlers are not increasing. No shoals of fish appeared during the year.

A pier is much required at Moville for the safety of boats and the landing of fish.

The conduct of fishermen orderly and quiet.

The fish are landed principally at Malin, Portmore, Portronan, Dunaff, Porsental, Porthack, Portaleen, Culdaff, Port Kennigoe, Greencastle, Magilligan, Moville, and other places.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

Extending from Downhill, County Londonderry, to Jennie's Bridge, near County Antrim, 65 miles.

Unguarded: Ballycastle—Kinbase Head to Castle Point, Cobb Colliery to Fair Head, Torr Head—Fair Head to Port Escort and Lick Patrick to Torr Cor Point. Cushendun—Torr Cor Point to Jonomand Point, Hawk's Nest to Beaton's Port. Cushendall—Pattensfull to Port Beaton, and Bay Chapel to Jennie's Bridge. There are 138 boats, 305 men, and 10 boys registered, showing an increase of 10 boats and 32 men, and a decrease of 5 boys.

The principal descriptions of fish caught are cod, ling, skate, baddock, turbot, plaice, soles, eels, gurnard, pollock, mackerel (the latter in small quantities), herrings, lobsters, and crabs.

The modes of fishing are lines, nets, and trawling.

At Portrush, the trawlers have increased by 4—small boats carrying "otter" trawls. Large shoals of mackerel appeared about a mile and a half off Portrush during the latter part of August and September; but there were no adequate means of capture. From Portstewart, Portrush, and round the Skerries, there were about 650 lobsters, and over 5,000 crabs taken.

At Port Ballintrae, over 400 lobsters and 600 crabs were taken.

At Port Ballintoy, a large quantity of crabs and lobsters were captured, but quantity not accurately known.

At Ballycastle and Rathlin Island, about 1,200 lobsters and nearly 5,000 crabs were taken.

The officer at this station reports that "a breakwater is much required here to enable boats to land, which is almost an impossibility now, except in fine weather."

At Torr, about 300 lobsters and 1,100 crabs were captured.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Portstewart, Portrush, Port Ballintrae, Ballintoy, Milltown, Loughan Bay, Ballycastle, Cushendall, and Cushendun.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The fishing has been fairly good during the past year, and during the month of January large quantities of haddock and whiting were captured off Portrush, in fact more of the former than have been taken for forty years."

"The Pier at Ballywillan requires to be lengthened and raised, and the want of a Boat Harbour at Ballycastle is a detriment to the trade increasing at that port."

"There should be more knowledge of forecasts of weather, and if the system of hoisting drums were carried out at Port Ballintrae and Portrush it would be advantageous, the fishermen at those places being very persevering. At the former place two boats lost their long lines on two separate occasions, owing to unforeseen gales coming on."

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

Extending from Jennie's Bridge, near Carnlough, to White's Railings, near Whitehouse, South, about 49 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 85 boats, 153 men, and 4 boys registered, showing an increase of 12 boats, and a decrease of 2 boys.

The modes of capture are—Seine nets, long and hand lines, and trawlers. Fish principally captured are sole, plaice, cod, ray, pollock, ling, herrings, and conger eels.

At Carnlough there is one trawler which works in the bay. Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities between Glenarm and Robinson's Port. No shoals of fish appeared.

At Ballygawley lobsters and crabs were taken in only small quantities. No other fishing carried on.

At Larne there is a little trawling, but the ground is not good. Hand lines are the principal mode of fishing. Only about 1,000 lobsters and 3,000 crabs taken.

At Portmuck rods and lines are used; one trawler worked in Larne Lough. Small shoals of herrings appeared between May and August; no mackerel. Lobsters are taken in small quantities, but the amount not known.

At Carrickfergus trawling, netting, and long line fishing are carried on. A few lobsters and crabs taken. Shoals of herrings were observed in the summer months, but only a few captured. Trawling has increased, and the ground off Black Head has been utilized by Carrickfergus boats.

The fishermen are orderly, and there have been no complaints against them.

The fish are landed principally at Glenarm, Carnlough, Larne, Millbay, Islandmagee, Carrickfergus, Ballylig, and other places.

DONAGHADEE DIVISION.

From Hollywood to Newcastle Quay, about 44 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 162 boats, 465 men, and 39 boys registered, showing a decrease of 7 boats, 20 men, and 2 boys.

The fish principally captured are cod, pollock, herrings, and ling.

Long and hand lines, nets, and trawling are principally used.

In Belfast Lough a few oysters, crabs, and lobsters were captured. The trawling ground is not much availed of, and the trawlers have decreased from 7 to 3.

There is a very good trawling ground about 3½ miles east of Donaghadee Light, but it has not been worked. About 800 lobsters and 7,000 crabs were taken off Donaghadee Guard during the year; and the quantity of cod taken at this place showed a slight increase on the previous year; but prices decreased. Lobsters and crabs were also captured at Millisle. Shoals of herrings were observed about 5 miles off the coast, between South Lightship and Skullmartin Lightship, in June and July. About 2,000 lobsters and 1,000 crabs were captured at Ballywalter. Large shoals of herrings were observed about 3 miles off the coast, between Skullmartin Lightship and John's Port, in June, July, August, and September. About 850 lobsters were taken off Barr Point Guard. At Cloghy large shoals of herrings were observed in July, August, and September, about 8 or 10 miles off the coast, and great numbers were taken. About 1,200 lobsters were captured at this place.

The fishermen are very orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Hollywood, Groomsport, Bangor, Donaghadee, Millisle, Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, Portavogie, and John's Port.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head, about 27 miles.

Unguarded: Portaferry — Ballyhenry to Gray Abbey. Strangford — Andley Point to Gray Abbey. There are 109 boats, 158 men, and 26 boys registered, showing a decrease of 14 boats, 47 men, and 1 boy.

Nets and hand lines are the modes of capture. The fish principally taken are herring, whiting, cod, pollock, mackerel, and some lobsters and crabs; but the fisheries off this part of the coast cannot be said to be of much importance. About 2,250 lobsters and 4,800 crabs taken in entire division.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The fishing craft in the herring season use Ardglass Harbour as being easy of access.

"Large quantities of herrings were taken, but there was no value to be obtained for them."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish landed at Portaferry, Ardglass, Strangford, and other places.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

Extending from Sheepland Head to Derryogoe Point, about 42 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 151 boats, 545 men, and 41 boys registered, showing an increase of 2 boats, and a decrease of 56 men, and 6 boys.

Nets, long and hand lines are the modes of capture. The fish taken are—herring, haddock, whiting, ling, cod, conger, plaice, bream, and flat fish.

Shoals of herrings appeared off Ardglass, in June and July, about nine miles from the coast, and off Killough, from June to October, about five miles from the coast. About 500 lobsters were captured at Ardglass; at Annalong, about 3,200, and at Leestones, about 600. Crabs were plentiful at Annalong, about 21,500 being captured, and at Leestones, where 3,200 were taken.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The fishing ports in this Division may be divided into two classes: those that have harbours but no railways, and those that have railways but no harbours. There are none which possess both.

"Ardglass, Killough, Annalong, and Kilkeel, have harbours but not railways.

"Newcastle and Dondrum, have railways but no harbours.

"At Newcastle, there are the ruined remains of a harbour, at present almost useless, which might, at a moderate expenditure, be made useful for fishermen and others.

"At Dundrum, the bar renders the harbour useless or nearly so, to the fishermen, as it is dangerous to cross in even moderately bad weather, with on-shore winds."

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed at Ardglass, Scorden Beach, Killough, Minervestown, Rathmullen, Newcastle, Annalong, Wreck Port, Dunmore, Dundrum, Kilkeel, Leestown, Ballykeel, Blackrock, and other places.

DUNDALK DIVISION.

Extending from Derryogue Point to Maiden Tower, Drogheda, about 84 miles.

Unguarded: Omagh—Warrenpoint to Ballindolty Rock. Dunaney Point—Largan Bridge to Salters Rocks. Giles' Quay—Ballaghan Point to Limekiln Point. Clogher Head—Doran's Bridge to Ballywater River. There are registered 144 boats, 472 men, and 32 boys, showing a decrease of 43 boats, 155 men, and an increase of two boys. This decrease is caused by Kilkeel station having been joined to Newcastle.

The modes of capture are nets, long lines, and trawling. The principal fish taken are herrings, mackerel, turbot, whiting, cod, plaice, sole, brill, ling, conger, and haddock.

At Cranfield nets and lines only used—no trawlers. About 700 lobsters were taken. The boats took very little fish this year, as no large shoals of fish appeared.

At Omagh—no trawlers. There is good trawling ground, but not much availed of. About 1,000 barrels of American oysters were laid down on the beds at Ballintekin during the year. The oyster fisheries are improving, there being a greater fall of spat than in the previous year.

At Carlingford—there are no trawlers. Herrings appeared from October till December, but in small shoals.

At Greenore—fifteen to twenty trawlers from Dublin fished off the coast in the spring. Not so many vessels as formerly. Good trawling ground from St. John's Point to Lambay; very much availed of. Large quantities of herrings from June to September, but only small quantities of mackerel were seen; about 1,400 lobsters and 550 crabs taken.

At Giles's Quay—no trawlers on this part of coast. Herrings appeared off the coast in fair quantity from September to November, and there was a good take for about two months. Only a small quantity of lobsters taken.

At Soldier's Point—no trawlers. Herrings and mackerel in small quantities appeared during the months of July, August, and September, at about three miles from the shore.

At Dunany Point—small shoals of herrings appeared from September to November, from three to six miles off the coast.

At Clogher Head—the trawlers have not increased. There is good trawling ground north and south much availed of. Herrings appeared off the coast from October to November at from 200 yards to 5 miles, but not in such large quantities as other years. About 400 lobsters and 400 crabs taken.

At mouth of Boyne—no herrings or mackerel were taken. Good trawling ground greatly availed of.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The returns this year show a large falling off in the numbers of boats employed in this division; but this is entirely due to the fact of Kilkeel having been taken out of this division and joined to Newcastle; the remainder of the stations showing if anything a slight increase."

"The fishing on this coast is almost entirely carried on by boats from Kilkeel, Howth, and the south of Ireland, and from Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Scotland. Large fleets of boats from the three latter places are constantly off the coast during the fishing season."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed at Kilkeel, Greencastle, Derryogue, Baltray, Maiden Tower, Clogher Head, Salters Rocks, Annagassan, Giles's-quay, Blackrock, Greenore, Carlingford, Warrenpoint, Greer's-quay, Greencastle, Soldier's Point, and Dundalk.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

Extending from Maiden Tower, Laytown, to Whip of the Water, Baldoyle, about 50 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 58 boats, 253 men, and 18 boys registered, showing an increase of 8 men, and a decrease of 3 boys.

The modes of capture are trawling, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines. Herrings appeared off the coast, but no shoals of mackerel. Turbot, cod, ling, and plaice, soles, conger, pollock, &c., are the descriptions of fish caught.

At Balbriggan—good trawling ground from Rockabil to Clogher Head, and much availed of. There has been a great falling off in the shoals of herrings observed off the coast, and none appeared until November, instead of July as heretofore. About 1,800 lobsters taken.

At Skerries and Loughshinny—there was one trawler, but the ground off this part of the coast is mostly worked by Ringsend and Balbriggan trawlers. Long lines and herring nets mostly used. No large shoals of fish have been seen during the year. About 9,400 lobsters taken at Lambay, Skerries, and Rockabil, and about 122,000 crabs.

At Rush—trawls and lines only; the trawling ground along this portion of the coast is much availed of.

At Malahide—small shoals of herrings were off the coast during November, from one to four miles from the shore. There were adequate means for their capture, but none were landed. There are no trawlers here—good trawling ground outside, which is much availed of by the Dublin and other trawlers.

At Baldoyle—shoals of herrings appeared during October and November, about one mile from shore.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports—

"One or two cases of trawling within the limits of Laytown have been reported. The Coastguards at that station have been very watchful, but unsuccessful in the capture of the offenders, or in being able to take their numbers."

Conduct of fishermen orderly.

Fish are landed at Balbriggan, Skerries, Loughshinny, Rush, Malahide, Howth, and other places.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

COUNTY LUTHERIA.

No applications were received during the year 1889. The total amount issued for this county for the fourteen years ending 31st December, 1889, was only £100. There are no arrears.

The county has only a very small seaboard.

COUNTY SLIGO.

There were thirty-seven applications received from thirty-eight persons for £376. Out of this, there were twenty-seven loans recommended to twenty-eight persons, amounting to £264. The amount issued in the year was £255. The loans ranged from £6 to £20.

By a return received from the Board of Works the total amount issued in the fifteen years to 31st December, 1889, was £5,217 2s., for which promissory notes for £5,567 17s. were received to cover principal and interest; repaid £4,540 5s. 6d. A sum of £214 19s. 5d. is in arrear, and £2 18s. irrecoverable.

The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amount to £809 14s. 1d.

COUNTY MAYO.

There were 326 applications received from 350 persons, amounting to £2,616. Out of these 280 loans were recommended to three hundred and one persons, to the amount of £2,082. The sum of £1,993 was issued.

The loans ranged from £5 to £20.

The loans made in this county have proved particularly useful to the poor fishermen, many of whom without them would have abandoned fishing.

By a return received from the Board of Works the total amount issued in this county for the fifteen years up to 31st December, 1889, was £13,821 4s., for which promissory notes for £14,594 3s. 10d. to cover principal and interest were received. The total repayments were £11,426 5s. 1d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £2,674 15s. 5d. A sum of £851 3s. 7d. is in arrear; and £141 19s. 9d. irrecoverable.

REPORT OF THE

COUNTY GALWAY.

There were 240 applications received from 272 persons for loans amounting to £2,995 10s. Out of these, 199 loans to 233 people were recommended, to the amount of £2,356. The sum of £2,340 was issued. The loans ranged from £5 to £100. The latter sum was advanced for building a curing house, and purchasing nets.

According to the Board of Works return the total amount issued in this county for the fifteen years was £22,863 7s., for which promissory notes for £24,072 16s. 7d. to cover principal and interest, were received. The amount repaid to 31st December, 1889, was £18,836 5s. 11d.; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amount to £4,240 13s. 8d., the arrears to £958 12s. 11d., and the amount irrecoverable, £37 4s. 1d.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

One application from one person was received for £15. The loan was refused.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fifteen years was £602 10s. for which, to cover principal and interest, promissory notes for £632 9s. 6d. were received; the amount repaid was £602 13s. 3d.; and the unpaid promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £29 16s. 3d.

There are no arrears.

COUNTY CLARE.

There were 12 applications from 19 persons for loans, amounting to £581, out of which 9 loans to 13 persons, amounting to £251, were recommended. The amount actually issued was £249. The loans ranged from £5 to £200. One was for purchase of a new vessel for £200.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fifteen years was £5,057 9s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £5,376 4s. 10d. were received; the amount repaid was £4,563 9s. 8d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, amounted to £648 2s. 1d.; the arrears to £61 10s.; and the amount irrecoverable to £3 3s.

COUNTY KERRY.

There were 48 applications from 58 persons for loans amounting to £760 15s.; out of these 37 loans to 39 people, amounting to £432 15s., were recommended. The loans ranged from £5 to £25. Amount actually issued, £480 7s. 6d.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fifteen years was £21,357 12s. 3d., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £23,147 7s. 7d. were received; the amount repaid was £21,064 0s. 2d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,355 4s. 10d.; the arrears £723 18s. 7d.; and the amount irrecoverable £4 4s.

COUNTY CORK.

There were forty-six applications from sixty-five persons for loans amounting to £2,285 10s.; out of these thirty loans to forty-four persons, amounting to £1,293 were recommended. The amount actually issued was £1,267 4s. The loans ranged from £6 to £150. This latter sum was for a curing house and purchasing nets, and several sums of £100 were also advanced for purchase of nets and gear.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fifteen years was £21,689-19s. 10d., for which promissory notes to secure principal and interest, £23,051 6s. 4d. were received; the amount repaid was £18,210 9s. 8d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £4,479 15s. 11d.; the arrears, £347 0s. 9d., and the amount irrecoverable £14.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

COUNTY GALWAY.

There were no operations under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund in this county during the year, as the money available from the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund was sufficient to meet all applications.

By the Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county out of this Fund since 1885, was £2,409; for which promissory notes to cover principal and interest for £2,564 9s. were received; the amount repaid was £1,807 17s. 1d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £467 7s. 4d.; the arrears £289 4s. 7d.

COUNTY MAYO.

No operations in this county during the year for the same reason. The total amount of loans issued in the county out of this Fund since 1885 was £784 5s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £827 3s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £725 9s. 6d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £52 1s. 9d.; the arrears, £49 12s. 5d.

COUNTY CORK.

No operations during the year for the same reason.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans made for this county out of the Fund since 1885 was £7,801, for which promissory notes, for principal and interest, for £8,423 0s. 3d. were received; the amount repaid was £5,488 18s. 6d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £2,747 6s. 10d., and the arrears £186 14s. 11d.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

There were four applications from four persons for loans amounting to £255; all were recommended. Amount issued £255. One was for £160, for purchase of vessel, another for £50, for building a boat, and another for £40 for nets and lines.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this county out of the Fund since 1885 was £974; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £1,084 1s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £694 13s.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £381 7s. 2d.; arrears £7 19s. 6d.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

There were no applications this year. No arrears exist.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this county since 1885 was £281; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £296 17s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £256 13s. 8d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £40 4s.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

There were seven applications from ten persons for £1,197; out of these four loans to five persons, amounting to £377 were recommended. Amount issued £2,377. The smallest loan was £7. Loans of £150 and £200 were made for the purpose of purchasing vessels.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued out of the Fund, in this county since 1885, was £5,699; for which promissory notes, for principal and interest, for £6,348 17s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £1,372 18s. 9d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £4,375 18s. 11d. No arrears.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

There were twelve applications received from thirteen persons for £6,340; and two loans to two persons to the amount of £640 were recommended. One was for £590 towards building a new first class trawler, the "*Neptune*," tonnage, 49'92, owner, James Memory. Amount issued £1,240.

By the Board of Works Returns, the amount of loans issued for the county out of this Fund since 1885 was £9,686 10s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £10,645 11s. 2d. were received; the amount repaid was £4,465 12s. 6d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £6,174 12s. 2d.; arrears £5 6s. 6d.

REPORT OF THE

COUNTY MEATH.

There was one application, from one person, for £10 in this county during the year. It dropped. The total amount issued since 1885 was £10; promissory notes £10 10s.; amount repaid £10 10s.

COUNTY LOUTH.

There were three applications received from three persons for loans amounting to £105. Two loans were recommended, to the amount of £85. Amount issued £100.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this county since 1885 was £636; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £710 16s. 4d. were received; the amount repaid was £130 11s. 9d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £580 4s. 7d.; arrears, nil.

COUNTY DOWNS.

There were ten applications from fifteen persons for loans amounting to £2,096 5s.; out of these six loans to nine persons, to the amount of £280 5s., were recommended. Loans ranged from £5 5s. to £130. Amount issued £286 10s.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this county since 1885 out of this Fund was £2,212 5s.; for which promissory notes for £2,389 10s. 10d. were received; the amount repaid was £387 1s. 9d. The outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,500 18s. 9d. Arrears £1 10s. 4d.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

There were no applications during the year.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued in this county out of the Fund since 1885, was £223 13s. 3d.; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £223 16s. were received; the amount repaid was £148 19s.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £89 17s. No arrears.

COUNTY LONDONDERRY.

There were two applications, from three persons, for loans amounting to £31. Both recommended.

Amount issued, £31.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued since 1885, out of this Fund, was £217; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £230 3s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £133 13s. 2d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £96 10s. 6d. No arrears.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

There were sixty-nine applications from eighty-one persons for loans amounting to £1,088 10s. Forty-four loans to fifty-three persons, amounting to £539 10s., in sums varying from £5 to £30, were recommended. Amount issued, £438.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued in this county since 1885 was £3,625 4s. 10d., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £3,857 8s. 10d. were received; the amount repaid was £2,331 14s. 4d., the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,500 12s. 7d., and the arrears, £25 1s. 11d.

To the officers and men of the Coastguard service, from whom we have invariably received the most cordial and active co-operation in administering these funds, and without whose valuable assistance difficulties of no ordinary character would have arisen, we have to express our best thanks for their services.

The following statements will show the working of these Loan Funds since the commencement.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

SUMS RECEIVED AND PAID.

L—From a Return by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the sums received and paid during the year ended 31st December, 1889.

COUNTY.	RECEIVED DURING YEAR.		EXPENDED DURING YEAR.		No. of Loans made in year.
	Dividends, Low Cuts, &c.	Repayments.	Amount paid for recovery of Arrear Rents.	Loans for Fishery purposes.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Astoria,		47 17 8		—	—
Cork,		1,838 11 8		—	—
Dougal,		718 1 1		488 0 0	37
Dowra,		217 13 8		288 10 0	5
Dublin,		1,803 15 8		1,246 0 0	8
Galway,		473 6 11		—	—
Londonderry,	488 18 1	48 18 10	188 18 9	81 0 0	2
Leith,		84 1 8		100 0 8	2
Mayo,		188 11 8		—	—
Meath,		1 15 0		—	—
Waterford,		171 0 8		208 0 0	4
Wexford,		48 14 2		—	—
Wicklow,		688 7 7		2,877 0 0	8
Loans made by the late Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries.	—	118 7 8	—	—	—
	488 18 1	8,886 8 8	188 18 8	4,777 10 0	81

[TABLE II.]

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

From the RETURN by the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, showing the Fishery Loans during the year ending 31st December, 1889.

County.	Cash received during the year.			Expended during the year.		Number of Loans made during the year.
	By Sale of Stock.	Dividends, Law Costs, &c.	Repayments.	On Loans for Fishery purposes, &c.	Amount paid for Purchase of Stock, Law Costs, &c.	
	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clare,	—	48 4 10	503 15 8	248 0 0	8 8 7	9
Cork,	810 8	70 55 3	5,138 3 0	1,887 4 0	15 12 9	26.
Galway,	—	78 12 8	1,888 18 10	2,540 0 0	2,088 16 2	208
Kerry,	—	889 9 4	824 3 8	488 7 3	1,447 15 3	88
Letterk,	—	84 8 0	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	—	84 18 8	594 16 8	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	22 10 10	1,200 9 9	1,361 0 0	827 8 8	288
Sligo,	—	22 4 5	504 18 0	588 0 0	7 18 8	38
	890 8 0	841 18 5	7,128 8 8	6,884 11 8	4,158 14 4	388

FISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—continued

Statement of the Total Amounts advanced as Fishery Loans, the Preliminary Notes given on account, and the Total Repayments (less the paying of the debt in DFT), in Fiat December, 1939, together with the Balance outstanding and the Amount of Preliminary Notes in arrears

Districts	Total Amount of Loans Advanced	Loans Advanced				Repayments, Fiat, December, 1939	Outstanding Preliminary Notes on account of loans	Repayments advanced		Unrepaid Preliminary Notes
		First District, 1939	Second District, 1939	Third District, 1939	Fourth District, 1939			No. of Loans	Amount	
Dist. 1	100	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	10	10 00 0	0 0 0
Dist. 2	100	10,000 00 00	1,000 0 0	10,000 00 00	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,000 00 00	10	100 00 0	00 0 0
Dist. 3	1,000	10,000 00 00	1,000 0 0	10,000 00 00	10,000 00 00	10,000 00 00	1,000 00 00	100	100 00 00	00 0 0
Dist. 4	100	10,000 00 00	100 0 0	10,000 00 00	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,000 00 00	10	100 00 0	0 0 0
Dist. 5	0	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	100 00 00	100 00 00	—	—	—	—
Dist. 6	0	100 00 00	—	100 00 00	100 0 0	100 00 00	100 00 0	—	—	—
Dist. 7	1,000	10,000 00 00	1,000 0 0	10,000 00 00	10,000 00 00	10,000 00 00	1,000 00 00	100	100 00 0	100 00 0
Dist. 8	100	1,000 0 0	100 00 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 00 0	1,000 0 0	100 00 0	10	100 00 0	0 00 0
	4,100	10,000 00 00	1,000 00 0	10,000 00 0	10,000 00 0	10,000 0 0	1,000 00 0	200	1,000 00 0	100 000

STATEMENT OF THE

Statements showing how the two Loan Funds stood on the 31st December, 1889 (as compared with the time—1875 and 1884—when they were transferred to this Department for administration), and their history.

No. I.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

On the 31st December, 1874, this Fund was—

Consols,	.	.	.	.	£42,061
Cash,	.	.	.	.	974
Total,					£43,035

To ascertain how much of this belonged to the 8 maritime counties, and available for fishery purposes, the amounts standing to credit of the two non-maritime counties, viz., Roscommon and Tipperary, should be deducted, viz.:

Roscommon—Consols,	£4,978;	Cash,	£29,	£5,005
Tipperary—Do.,	£3,355;	"	£61,	3,414
				8,419

Leaving balance for fishery purposes for the 8 counties in 1874, of £34,616

From 1874 to 31st December, 1889, the transactions in Fishery Loans in the 8 maritime counties are as follows, compiled from Board of Works Returns:—

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			
Year ending 31 Dec.	Dividends, Law Costs, &c.	Repayments.	Year ending 31 Dec.	No. of Loans each Year.	Arrears for Loans.	Total Arrears stand of each Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011 18 8	—	1875	358	5,932 0 0	—
1876	885 6 8	2,419 8 5	1876	234	4,551 0 0	32 2 10
1877	820 19 3	3,741 19 2	1877	211	3,391 0 0	138 7 1
1878	947 9 6	4,614 15 11	1878	275	4,878 0 0	390 17 0
1879	855 16 9	4,447 17 10	1879	343	5,860 10 0	631 2 8
1880	865 18 8	5,261 9 3	1880	317	5,867 0 0	856 5 11
1881	857 8 10	5,726 6 3	1881	293	5,395 0 0	1,057 13 8
1882	857 6 7	5,966 1 11	1882	307	7,540 0 0	1,355 3 6
1883	857 18 10	5,781 7 9	1883	231	6,916 4 11	1,636 4 11
1884	876 19 10	6,306 14 6	1884	410	8,234 13 10	2,079 1 8
1885	817 9 10	7,037 1 7	1885	731	9,567 19 0	1,660 9 6
1886	760 5 11	7,348 15 7	1886	350	6,516 7 6	2,391 11 7
1887	772 6 7	7,179 6 7	1887	317	5,074 15 6	2,708 16 7
1888	1,192 2 4	6,481 12 2	1888	306	4,190 1 10	2,924 13 6
1889	1,432 0 3	7,139 3 3	1889	536	6,584 11 6	2,860 14 1
	13,811 9 6	79,452 0 2			91,109 4 1	—

The Promissory Notes given for the above sum of £91,109 4s. 1d., amounted to £95,550 16s. 6d.

Of these Notes there were, on the 31st December, 1889—

Overdue,	.	.	.	2,657 5 3
Not arrived at maturity,	.	.	.	14,238 2 8
Irrecoverable,	.	.	.	208 8 10

Total Outstanding Notes, representing part Capital, £17,098 16 4

There were also balances to the credit of these 8 counties on 31st December, 1889—

Consols,	£30,048 9 9
Cash,	4,512 8 2
	34,590 17 11

Which would leave a balance to credit of these counties as capital, at end of year 1889, £51,689 14 5

Against a capital in 1874, of, 34,616 0 0

Or an increase to the Fund of, £17,073 14 5

From this, however, there should be deducted bad and doubtful debts, say one-half of present arrears, and £208 8s. 10d. "Irrecoverable," 1,532 1 5

Which would leave the capital at £50,157 12s. 10d., against £34,616 in 1874, or an increase in the Fund, after allowing for bad debts, of £15,541 12 10

Assuming the whole amount of arrears to be bad debts, viz., £2,860 14s. 1d., the original

Fund would still be increased to £48,299 0s. 2d., thus:—

Balances to credit of counties on 31st December, 1889, as above,	£51,689 14 5
Less total amount of arrears as bad debts,	2,860 14 1
	£48,829 0 2

Or an increase of £14,213 0s. 2d.

REPORT OF THE

No. II.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

The following Return will show that nothing (at least since 1877), was required to be taken out of the original capital on the 15 years' transactions, the Dividends and Repayments being more than sufficient to meet the total Loans advanced.

Year ending 31st December.	Amount received for Repayments and Dividends, &c.	Amount of Loans made same year.	Amount required over and above amounts received for Dividends, Repayments &c.	Dividends and Repayments exceeding amount required by following sums.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011 19 8	5,932 0 0	4,920 0 4	—
1876	3,304 15 1	4,581 0 0	1,246 4 11	—
1877	4,562 18 5	3,991 0 0	—	571 18 5
1878	5,562 5 5	4,878 0 0	—	684 5 5
1879	5,003 14 7	5,860 10 0	586 15 5	—
1880	6,117 7 11	5,867 0 0	—	250 7 11
1881	6,583 15 1	5,395 0 0	—	1,188 15 1
1882	6,828 8 6	7,840 0 0	736 11 6	—
1883	6,639 6 7	6,316 4 11	276 18 4	—
1884	7,143 14 4	8,324 13 10	1,080 19 6	—
1885	7,854 11 5	9,567 19 0	1,718 7 7	—
1886	8,009 1 6	6,516 7 6	—	1,492 14 0
1887	7,951 18 2	5,974 15 6	—	2,876 17 6
1888	7,623 14 6	4,190 1 10	—	3,433 12 8
1889	8,571 3 6	6,584 11 6	—	1,986 12 0
	93,963 9 8	91,109 4 1	10,830 17 7	12,485 3 2

	£ s. d.
Brought down Dividends and Repayments exceeding Amount required for Loans,	12,485 3 2
Amounts required over and above Dividends and Repayments to meet Loans in 15 years,	10,830 17 7
Amount in excess of that required to meet Loans in 15 years,	2,154 5 7
By Statement No. 1 the capital for Loans for Fishery purposes will be seen to have been in 1874,	34,516 0 0
By same Statement, capital shown to have increased up to end of year 1889 (after allowing for £208 8s. 10d. "Irrecoverable," and £1,328 12s. 7d. for bad debts), including Dividends and Repayments, with balances on hands of Consols, Cash, and Promissory Notes, to be,	50,157 13 10

No. III.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND ACCOUNT.

The amounts transferred by the Act 47 & 48 Vic., c. 21, from the Trustees to aid Coast Fisheries, were, on 29th September, 1884, as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government Stock,	20,363 17 5	
Cash,	3,529 19 11	
		23,793 17 4
Add Promissory Notes—overdue,	2,305 11 8	
Do., not arrived at maturity,	8,224 2 3	
Add Interest not computed on two Loans in 1884,	14 9 2	
Add Interest received to end of 1888,	8 5 7	
" " chargeable in 1889,	2 16 0	
		10,450 4 8
		34,244 2 0
Less paid compensation and other charges,		506 5 0
Total Capital,		£33,737 17 0

No. IV.

From 29th September, 1884, to 31st December, 1889, the transactions with this Fund were as follows—
(Compiled from Board of Works Returns).

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS SINCE FUND HANDLED OVER BY TRUSTEES.				
Year ending 31st December.	Dividends, Costs, &c.	Repayments.	Year ending 31st December.	No. of Loans.	Loans.	Costs.	Arrears.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	330 6 9	1,871 16 9	1884	2	560 0 0	—	2,387 16 2
1885	657 14 0	3,982 15 9	1885	134	8,071 6 0	105 15 2	2,429 8 2
1886	810 1 10	4,466 15 1	1886	399	8,952 8 4	46 4 3	2,588 8 10
1887	562 17 11	5,169 18 7	1887	100	7,999 10 0	35 7 6	2,468 8 5
1888	483 19 0	5,106 2 4	1888	66	6,218 6 9	38 15 5	2,501 12 6
1889	435 18 1	5,875 0 9	1889	81	4,777 10 0	168 18 9	2,818 0 10*
Loans by late Trustees,	—	458 19 9					
	3,080 17 7	26,931 9 0			34,559 3 1	393 1 1	—

The Promissory Notes for the above Loans (£34,559 3s. 1d.) to 31st December, 1889,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Notes transferred by the late Trustees (No. III.), amounted to	37,577 6 9	
	10,450 4 8	48,027 11 5
Total Repayments to same date,	38,914 4 1	
Of which already paid at time of transfer of Funds,	6,982 15 1	
	25,931 9 0	
Present outstanding Promissory Notes (including Arrears),	21,096 2 5	48,027 11 5
Of these outstanding Promissory Notes there were on 31st December, 1889—		
Not arrived at maturity,	18,578 1 7	
Overdue,	2,518 0 10	21,096 2 5
And the balances to the credit of the Fund on same date were—		
Government Stock,	15,000 0 0	
Cash,	3,327 15 8	18,327 15 8

Total Assets or Capital on 31st December, 1889, . . . 39,423 17 11

The Capital on 29th September, 1884, when Fund transferred, was, . . . 38,737 17 0

Showing an increase in Capital between 29th September, 1884, and 31st December, 1889, . . . 686 0 11

No. V.

STATEMENT showing at a glance the history of the Administration of the Two FUNDS by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

Amount of the two Funds when taken over for administration by Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.	Amount of the two Funds on 31st December, 1889.	Total amount of Loans made by Inspectors of Irish Fisheries out of both Funds.	Total Promissory Notes issued in respect of these Loans.	Total repayments to both Funds.	Total of outstanding Promissory Notes not yet arrived at maturity.	Total outstanding Promissory Notes overdue.	Total Dividends, Less Costs, deducted to 31st December, 1889.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
68,531 17 0	91,118 12 8	135,608 7 2	184,126 3 3	87,606 15 2	82,795 8 10	8,426 4 8	16,892 7 1

* Of this sum £1,302 10s. 8d. is on account of Loans advanced by the late Trustees to old Sea and Coast Fisheries.

The following Tables will show the transactions during the year, &c. :—

TABLE showing amounts available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the *Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act* during the year 1889.

Country.	Amount available in 1889.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1889.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1889.	Amounts actually issued in 1889.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare, . . .	2,226 14 10	12	19	881 0 0	9	18	251 0 0	249 0 0
Cork, . . .	1,928 5 7	46	65	2,285 10 0	30	44	1,295 0 0	1,267 4 0
Galway, . . .	3,948 2 6	240	272	2,085 10 0	199	223	2,350 0 0	2,340 0 0
Kerry, . . .	14,418 7 2	48	58	760 15 0	37	59	432 15 0	480 7 6
Limerick, . . .	3,371 0 0	1	1	15 0 0	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, . . .	2,004 1 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	2,987 16 5	125	849	2,036 0 0	250	301	2,083 0 0	1,966 0 0
Sligo, . . .	2,172 19 4	37	35	576 0 0	27	26	264 0 0	238 0 0
Total, . . .	33,022 10 9	*709	797	9,565 15 0	523	648	6,078 15 0	6,284 11 6

* In addition to this number, 60 applications received towards the end of 1889 were transferred to the year 1890.

TABLE showing amount available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the *Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act* during the Year ended 31st December, 1889.

Country.	Amount available in 1889.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	Amounts actually issued in 1889.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	15,849 17 11	*200	180	11,120 15 5	64	70	9,369 15 5	6,777 10 5

* In addition to this number, 2 applications received in 1889 were transferred to the year 1890.

The following Tables will show the Vessels on the security of which Loans have been made, and the Vessels taken as collateral security for Loans :—

VESSELS on the SECURITY of which LOANS have been made.

Country.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owner.	Loan.	Date of Loan.
Dublin, . . .	St. Patrick, . . .	2070	John Murphy, . . .	500	26th March, 1887.
" . . .	Flower of Ayrshire, . . .	25 80	Edward Clarke, . . .	700	7th May, 1887.
" . . .	St. John and Mary, . . .	6048	Michael Dalton, . . .	725	17th May, 1887.
" . . .	Murphy, . . .	4910	Stephen Byrne, . . .	740	26th July, 1888.
" . . .	Scots of the Sea, . . .	4911	John Keweenaw, . . .	800	7th July, 1888.
" . . .	Blackburn, . . .	4015	George Blackburn, . . .	800	26th July, 1888.
Wicklow, . . .	Thorn, . . .	2715	James Ganderbury and Michael Kavanagh	200	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	Fulton, . . .	2215	Lawrence and Michael Toole, . . .	400	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	Scot, . . .	8014	Joseph Murphy, . . .	200	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	Maritime Rose, . . .	2719	Patrick Longfield, . . .	200	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	Archibald, . . .	2180	James Kavanagh and Joe. Reynolds, . . .	200	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	St. Veronica, . . .	2900	Samuel Byrne, . . .	200	16th January, 1887.
" . . .	Down, . . .	2810	Edw. Byrne, Joseph Kavanagh, and Michael Kavanagh, . . .	400	1st December, 1887.
" . . .	Tree Light, . . .	2015	James Lynch, . . .	200	18th July, 1888.
" . . .	Two Brothers, . . .	2015	Matthew Macfarlane and Wm. Southam, . . .	200	22nd July, 1888.
" . . .	St. Peter, . . .	2015	James William, James Cox, and Peter Cruise, . . .	400	26th November, 1888.
" . . .	Myrtal Rose, . . .	2015	James Anthony and Henry Murray, . . .	400	7th September, 1888.
Cork, . . .	Katherine, . . .	60	Boat	200	26th February, 1887.
" . . .	John, . . .	60	Andrew Fleming, Joseph Alcock, Michael Alcock, John Fleming, James McCarthy, . . .	400	16th September, 1887.
" . . .	Maid of Carr, . . .	60	Edmund Murphy, John Roche, Timothy Finnegan, John Sullivan, Michael O'Leary, and Edmund Roche, . . .	400	26th July, 1887.
Louth, . . .	St. Michael, . . .	60	John Doyle, . . .	400	16th February, 1887.

(a) The parties having fallen into arrears, this vessel was taken up and sold to others at a loss of £112.

(b) This vessel, on her first trip, was run into by a steamer and was so much injured as to be considered not worth repairing.

(c) This vessel was wrecked, and abandoned by crew.

VESSELS ON WHICH MORTGAGES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.

County.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owner.	Loan.	Date of Loan.
DUBLIN (R. L. F.).	Edin.	27 10	John Ryan and Charles Ryan, Jun.	£	4th December, 1889
	Waterloo, S.S.	27 10	J. S. G. Newburgh.	500	21st April, 1887.
	St. Bernard.	27 10	James Ryan and Timothy Duggan.	500	21st January, 1887.
	Evilyn, S.S.	27 10	Thomas Henry Ryan.	420	21st September, 1886.
	Edin.	27 10	Patrick Hayes.	40	2nd April, 1885.
	St. Anne.	27 10	Denis Sawyer and William Whitley.	180	18th September, 1886.
DUBLIN.	Star of the Sea.	27 10	Thomas Laloff, Timothy Ryan, and William Hill.	800	18th March, 1885.
	St. Bridget.	27 10	Michael and Thomas Sullivan.	200	21st December, 1885.
	Edin.	27 10	George Bartlett.	800	18th November, 1885.
	St. Andrew, and	(?) 27 10	Michael Curran.	200	18th August, 1885.
	St. George.	27 10	James Kearney.	200	21st September, 1885.
	St. Patrick, and	27 10	Denis Sawyer.	100	21st June, 1885.
WICKLOW (R. L. F.).	St. Andrew, S.S.	27 10	George H. Hickey.	800	21st April, 1885.
	St. George.	27 10	James Kilgus.	100	21st June, 1885.
	St. Patrick.	27 10	Thomas Sullivan.	200	21st April, 1885.
	St. George.	27 10	Michael Curran.	200	21st June, 1885.
	St. Patrick.	27 10	James Kilgus.	100	21st June, 1885.
	St. George.	27 10	Thomas Sullivan.	200	21st April, 1885.

SALMON FISHERIES.

No. 1, OF DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Wicklow Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the close seasons in this District—

Tidal waters—

"Skerries to Howth, between 15th September and 4th March; Howth to Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February; Dalkey Island to Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

Fresh waters—

"All rivers flowing into the sea between Skerries and Howth, 15th September and 4th March; and between Howth and Dalkey Island, 15th August and 1st February; and between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, 15th August and 1st April."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st February; save in Broadmeadow Water and Ward rivers, which is between 14th October and 1st February."

By-Laws—

A summary of the By-Laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 111.

The following are the principal rivers in the Dublin District, with the seasons, as date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Broadmeadow water.	4th March to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 14th October, inclusive.
Ward.	Do.	do.	do.
Tolka.	1st Feb. to 15th Aug., do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Liffey.	Do.	do.	do.
Dargle or Bray.	1st April to 30th Sept., do.	1st Apr. & 15th Aug., inclusive.	do.
Vary.	Do.	do.	do.

Close Seasons—Between Skerries and Howth, 4th March to 15th September, inclusive—Howth to Dalkey Island, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive; and Dalkey Island to Wicklow, 1st April to 30th September, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Dublin District during the year was fair. The net fishermen in tideway of River Liffey, however, had a bad season, while those at Bray Strand had a good one. Taking the district altogether, the take of salmon, grilse, and white trout by nets diminished during 1889. The take

by anglers was much the same as usual. The highest price obtained was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7½d. The migration of smolts took place in April. Grilse was first taken in June, and in greatest quantities in that month and July. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in May. In June they are taken with the grilse, and are lighter than usual. The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about seven to one, and more females than males. There has been an increase in the average weight of spring salmon, which reached up to 14 lbs. The average for grilse was 4 lbs. In the Rivers Liffey and Bray the quantity of breeding fish was greater than the previous year. The District is free from salmon disease. No destruction of fry or spent fish, and no poisoning took place, and offences against the fishery laws have diminished. Three water bailiffs were employed during the whole year by the Conservators, and 2 additional for about six months. The Board also contribute £10 towards the preservation of the Swords River. The following also employed bailiffs during the entire year:—Lord Meath, 1; Captain Claude Cane, 1; Swords Angling Club, 2; Tolka Angling Club, 2; and Brittas Fishing Club, 1.

The Revenue of the Dublin District during the year amounted to £133 10s. 0d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
71 Salmon Rods,	71	0	0
20 Draft Nets,	60	0	0
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0
Total Licence Duty,	£133	0	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	0	10	0
Total,	133	10	0
Balance from former year,	281	8	9
Total,	£414	18	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	£76	5	0
Salaries,	66	0	0
Prosecutions,	1	6	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	43	6	3
Printing and Stationery,	6	9	0
Postage,	2	3	0
Total,	£196	9	3
Balance,	219	9	6
Total,	£414	18	9

NO. 2, OR WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Wicklow Head in the County of Wicklow, to Kilm Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Wexford, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in this District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 20th April following; save River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 15th September and 1st April following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"River Slaney and Tributaries—between 14th September and 16th February following. Remainder of District—between 30th September and 15th March following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 111.

The following are the principal rivers in the Wexford District, with the seasons at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Forstream Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Slaney and Tribes, Owenavonagh or Courtown.	1st April to 29th Sept., inclusive, 30th April to 15th Sept., do.,	Same as Tidal, do.,	16th Feb. to 14th Sept., inclusive, 15th March to 30th Sept., do.
Oroon and Anglin and Trillick.	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do.
Potter, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do.
Inch, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do.
Urrin, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do.
Boro, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	do. do.

Crust Season—20th April to 15th September, inclusive.

The state of the Wexford District is improving. The take by nets of salmon was about the same as last year, but that of grilse very much greater—a slight decrease took place in the capture of white trout. Angling was about the same as in previous year, rod fishings showing a slight increase in value. The highest price of salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 7d. Two migrations of smolts were observed, the first from March to May, and the second in September. Grilse was first taken in May, and in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with them in June, and were heavier than usual. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in May and June. The proportion was about 3 grilse to 1 salmon. More females than males. The average weight was about 10 lbs., and that of grilse 5 lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry, but the destruction of the latter was much less than in former years. The quantity of breeding fish in the District was greater than in the previous winter, and this was observed particularly with regard to the Urrin, Boro, and Derry. The number of spent fish destroyed by anglers in February or March, or of full fish in October, was very small. No cases of river poisoning reported; and the offences against the fishery laws have decreased.

The Board employed 17 water bailiffs during the close season, and 5 during the open. No bailiffs were employed by private individuals. The Upper Water proprietors did not contribute any funds towards protection.

The Revenue of the Wexford District during the year amounted to £361 8s. 2d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
101 Salmon Rods,	101	0	0
75 Draft Nets,	225	0	0
Total Licence Duties,	326	0	0
Fines and Costs received,	32	0	4
Interest on Bank Account,	3	7	10
Total,	361	8	2
Balance from former year,	520	0	0
Total,	£881	8	2

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	227	14	2
Salaries,	43	15	1½
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	6	2
Printing, &c.,	3	0	1
Postage,	1	19	5½
Prosecutions,	5	5	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	12	16	8
	£302	16	8
Balance,	378	11	6
Total,	£681	8	2

No. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Kila Bay, east of Bannow Bay, in the County of Wexford, to Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the above District :—

Tidal Waters—

"Whole District—between 15th August and 1st February, following."

Fresh Waters—

"Same as in Tidal Waters."

Angling with Cross Lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with Single Rod and Line—

River Suir and Tributaries—between 15th October and 1st February, following.—Remainder of District—between 30th September and 1st February, following.

By-Laws—

A summary of the By-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 111.

The following are the principal rivers in the Waterford District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Suir and Tribes.	1st Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 15th October, inclusive.
Nore and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Barrow and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Mahon.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Tay.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Dolligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Colligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.

The general state of the fisheries of the Waterford District is very satisfactory, and improving. As compared with 1888 more salmon and less grilse were taken by nets, as they ran, in quantity, later than in the preceding year. Owing to the open winter and good floods, salmon were observed on the upper waters somewhat earlier. Few white trout were taken. Angling in the upper waters generally, and especially on the Suir, was better than in 1887 or 1888. The prices per lb. were—highest, 3s., and lowest, 9d. Migrations of smolts occurred in March, May, and October. Grilse were first taken about the end of May—in greatest quantities in June and July—and with many salmon during the latter two months. These salmon are lighter than the spring fish, but not so light as the run of fish immediately preceding the run of grilse, which latter are not much larger than the grilse. Salmon are taken in greatest quantities in fresh waters in February, March, and April, and during the following three months in the tidal. More females than males. The spring salmon this year showed a considerable increase in weight, and reached an average of 20 lbs. Grilse averaged 5 lbs. No sign of disease observed. Fry are taken by anglers in spite of watchfulness on part of the bailiffs. A considerable number of spent fish are destroyed by anglers in February, but comparatively few in March. The poisoning of a tributary by lime occurred once. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished to a great extent, owing to the vigilance of the Constabulary and bailiffs. The Conservators prosecuted 103 persons, the Constabulary 37, and private parties 14, for offences against the fishery laws. Over 100 convictions took place. Twelve bailiffs were employed by private individuals during the open season. The Board of Conservators expended £471 8s. 6d. during the open, and £346 18s. during the close seasons.

The amount of breeding fish observed during the present winter was greater than that in 1888–89, as regards the tributaries of the Suir and Nore, with the exception of the Argula, one of the tributaries of the latter river.

The Conservators suggest that it would be advisable if dealers were obliged to furnish monthly returns of the weight of salmon and trout passing through their hands, so as to afford accurate data for estimating the productiveness of the fisheries. An amendment of the law is also suggested by them in accordance with the principles of the Fishery Acts Amendment Bill brought in last year, as well as a consolidation of the whole fishery laws. The funds derivable from licences are quite inadequate for thorough protection, and the Conservators think an increase in the duties is desirable.

An appeal having been taken against a decision of magistrates convicting persons for a breach of the by-law we had made for this district, prohibiting any person from having on board any boat, during certain hours of the weekly close season, any net for the capture of salmon, the County Court Judge considered the by-law, as framed and passed, was *ultra vires*, and therefore invalid and could not be enforced, and thereupon quashed the conviction. This decision was of such importance that it was considered right to bring another case forward so as to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Queen's Bench. This was done, and the Court having decided that the by-law was correct, and sent the case back directing the magistrates to convict, it will now be enforced.

The Revenue of the Waterford District during the year amounted to £1,266 18s. 7d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
197 Salmon Rods,	197	0	0
3 Cross Lines,	6	0	0
236 Snap Nets,	354	0	0
52 Draft Nets,	156	0	0
72 Drift Nets,	216	0	0
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0
3 Boxes or Cribs,	30	0	0
24 Gape or Eyes for Eels,	24	0	0
Total for Licence Duties,	1,109	0	0
Fines and Costs received,	89	8	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	51	0	0
Licence Duty in respect of 1888,	0	0	5
Bank Interest,	12	15	6
Produce of Sales of forfeited engines,	0	11	0
Subscriptions,	4	0	0
Total,	£1,266	13	7
Balance from former year,	1,167	12	11
Total,	£2,434	8	6

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	956	12	6
Salaries,	125	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	87	5	1
Printing,	6	5	0
Postage,	8	2	8
Prosecutions,	48	14	4
Commission on Sale of Licences,	55	9	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	64	12	4
Interest on Overdraft in Bank, 1889,	3	5	5
Interest not included in 1888,	3	2	8
Total,	£1,348	9	0
Balance,	1,085	17	6
Total,	£2,434	6	8

No. 4, OR LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extends from Helvick Head in the County of Waterford, westward to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 31st August and 15th February, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Whole district—between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-Laws—

A summary of the By-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 112

The following are the principal rivers in the Lismore District, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Blackwater, . . .	15th Feb. to 31st August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Bride, . . .	—	—	do, do.
Funchion, . . .	—	—	do, do.
Wommanagh, . . .	—	—	do, do.

Coast Season—15th February to 31st August, inclusive.

NOTE.—The season for angling with single rods and lines continues the same as before the last order made in 1888; it having been decided that the three years required by statute for any change of season to remain in existence, before a further change could be made, had not expired, and that part of the order of 1888 had no validity.

With regard to the tidal portion of the Lismore District, the take by nets in 1889 was considerably more productive than in 1888. As to the fresh waters, from Clondulane weir down may be described as good; from that up not so good. Some "spring" fish appeared in December. Rod fishings have not increased in value. The highest price was 2s. 3d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. (and 8d. for first quality). A few grilse were taken about the middle of March, but in greatest quantity from the middle of June to the middle of July. A good many salmon were taken with the grilse all through the summer, although probably more in August than in other months. The average weight would be about the same as spring fish. The month of April generally gives the greatest produce of salmon, but in some years February has yielded greater. Much depends on weather and other natural causes. The average weight of salmon and grilse were respectively 12½ lbs. and 5½ lbs. Hardly any sign of disease has been observed. During the descent of fry to the sea angling is prohibited at Lismore weir only. No cases of river poisoning reported, and offences against the fishery laws have diminished considerably.

The Conservators employed 1 head water bailiff, 10 permanent and 19 temporary bailiffs; and expended on the upper waters—during the close time, only £128 14s. 4d., and during the open time, £81 19s. 7d.; while there were expended on the lower or tidal waters during the open season £136 11s. 3d.—and during the close time £92.

The Duke of Devonshire employs a whale boat crew of 5 men all the year round as bailiffs. Messrs. Foley have 3 men constantly employed. The upper water proprietors do not contribute funds towards protection.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Blackwater and its tributaries in the winter of 1888-89 was greater than in the preceding winter.

The Conservators instituted prosecutions against 58, and the Constabulary against 17 persons. Forty-eight were convicted.

The entire amount due in respect of 10 per cent. rate on valuations of fisheries has not been recovered in this District. The Conservators, however, have directed that legal proceedings be taken against those upper proprietors who have not discharged their legal liabilities in this respect.

A well arranged Salmon Hatchery has been erected by the lessees of the Lismore Fishery at a most convenient place for carrying on such operations; and though it was rather late in the winter when the necessary works were completed, rendering it difficult to get a sufficient number of full fish in any reasonable time, yet between 200,000 and 300,000 fish were artificially propagated. The operations will be commenced early next winter, so as to ensure a good stock of breeders

being obtained. The place has been visited several times during the progress of the experiments, and detailed information of an interesting and useful character as to the fish captured for this purpose obtained. The number of what are called "spring fish," i.e., clean, bright, newly run from the sea—taken during the operations, was remarkable. With the exception of a few, which were killed for scientific examination, all were carefully put back into the river, above the fishing weir, uninjured. None of those examined showed any signs of becoming breeding fish, at least that season, the ova being perfectly undeveloped. As important results should be looked for from this artificial propagation of salmon, it is hoped the fishermen and others who have an interest in the development of the fisheries of this river will give their practical support to the extension of these operations.

The Revenue of the Lismore District during the year amounted to £855 5s. 1d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
254 Salmon Rods,	254	0	0
8 Cross Lines,	16	0	0
34 Snag Nets,	51	0	0
18 Draft Nets,	54	0	0
78 Drift Nets,	254	0	0
1 Pole Net,	3	0	0
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0
3 Stake Nets,	90	0	0
1 Box or Crb,	10	0	0
Total Licence Duty,	721	0	0
Fines received,	28	0	9
Sales of forfeited Engines,	7	8	4
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	88	16	0
Total,	£855	5	1

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	462	18	3
Salaries,	104	3	4
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	58	3	4
Printing,	8	11	3½
Postage,	4	8	9
Prosecutions,	64	17	6
Misery of Penalties to Prosecutors,	5	3	4
Debt to Bank reduced by	146	2	8½
	£854	8	6
Balance,	0	16	7
Total,	£855	5	1

No. 5, or Cork District.

Extends from Ballycotton Head, westward, to Galley Head, both in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

(Cork Division, *Ballycotton to Barry's Head*).

The following are the close seasons, at the date of this Report, in that part of the Cork District between Ballycotton and Barry's Head:—

Tidal waters—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 15th August and 1st February, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 12th October and 1st February, following."

By-laws:—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 112.

The following are the principal rivers in this Division (Cork) of the Cork District (*from Ballycotton to Barry's Head*), with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Green Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Lee and Tribes, . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal, . .	1st Feb. to 12th October, inclusive.
Owenacurra, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., do., . . .	do., do., . . .
Owenboy,	Do., do., . . .	do., do., . . .	do., do., . . .

In this Division of the Cork District the salmon fisheries are not improving: net fishing has not increased, and the rod fishing was the worst for the past twenty years. Value of rod fishings slightly decreased.

The take of salmon was about the average, and the prices realized varied from 10d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. It is impossible to obtain accurate information from either the fishermen or buyers.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in all rivers, save the Dripsy, was better than in 1888. In this river, however, there was a marked decrease owing to the accumulation of a large bank of sand at its mouth.

Only one migration of smolts to the sea—commences about the 20th March, and is over by the 1st of May, unless checked by dry weather, and want of water to pass over the weirs. There is an autumnal migration to the tidal portions, but not to the sea.

With regard to grilse an occasional one is taken early in May, but the best run takes place during June and July. Salmon of average weight were taken with the grilse in May. The best catch of salmon is generally made in April, but, should the weather be mild, in March. The season showed a remarkable increase in the size of grilse.

Salmon run from January to the end of July, and breeding fish from September to January, grilse from May to August.

No sign of disease. Destruction of fry does not take place by anglers, and fewer spent fish were killed than during previous season.

A great barrier to the development of the salmon fisheries of this district, as has been pointed out in previous reports, is the practice of poisoning rivers. Offences against the Fishery Laws have decreased in the upper, and increased in the tidal waters.

There were 45 prosecutions by the Conservators, out of which 29 convictions took place—the other cases were either dismissed or withdrawn; and 10 were instituted by the Constabulary, in 6 of which convictions were obtained.

The amount expended on water keeping was £229. Three bailiffs are employed by private individuals.

The Conservators state that it is well known that salmon can be bought in Cork every day in the year; and though they have good reason to know where the fish are, they have no power to search, and it would be a matter of great importance if the right of searching suspected places were granted.

The Revenue of the Cork District during the year amounted to £363 7s. 6d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
141 Salmon Rods,	141	0	0
46 Drift Nets,	138	0	0
1 Drift Net,	3	0	0
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0
Total Licence Duty,	292	0	0
Fines received,	14	12	6
Sales of forfeited Engines,	2	5	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	32	12	0
Subscriptions,	21	18	0
Total Receipts for year,	£363	7	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	229	12	5
Salaries and Commission,	67	3	4
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including maintenance of Launch),	42	5	8
Printing,	6	19	5
Postage,	1	14	11
Prosecutions,	48	16	0
	£396	11	9

CORK DISTRICT—(Bandon Division, Barry's Head to Galley Head).

The following are the Close Seasons, at the date of this Report, in this Division of the Cork District, which includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between *Barry's Head and Galley Head* :—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th August and 15th February, save in the Bandon River, which is between 15th August and 1st March, and Argideen River, which is between 31st August and 1st March."

Fresh waters—

"Same as Tidal Waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 12th October and 15th February (save in the Argideen River, which is between 31st October and 15th February)."

By-Laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force will be found in the Appendix, pages 116 and 117.

The following are the principal rivers in this Division of the Cork District, between *Barry's Head and Galley Head* with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bandon, . . .	1st March to 15th Aug., inclusive,	Same as Tidal,	15th Feb. to 12th Oct., inclusive.
Argideen, . . .	1st March to 31st Aug., do.,	Do.,	15th Feb. to 31st Oct., do.

The fisheries of the Bandon District are in a good state generally, and are improving, although the take in 1889 by nets was not equal to that of 1888. Angling was better on the Bandon River. The prices per lb. were—lowest, 6d., highest, 1s. 6d. Only one migration of smolts took place. Grilse first taken at end of May or beginning of June—and many heavy salmon were captured with them in June, July, and August. In July and August the greatest quantities of salmon were taken. More female than male fish. The weight of salmon ran from 10 lbs. to 25 lbs. No sign of disease. In April some fry were taken by anglers. A good many full fish were also killed in latter part of season. Several parts of the river have been poisoned with spurge, but offences otherwise against the fishery laws have diminished. The Conservators employed 5 bailiffs. On the Upper Waters the sums of £50 during the open, and only £13 10s. during the close seasons, were expended—and on the tidal waters £17 in the open, and £9 in the close seasons.

Four bailiffs were employed by private individuals. The Upper proprietors do not contribute funds towards protection. The officer of the Board states that an opinion has been expressed that there is too much preservation of the river on the part of owners—and that if, as formerly, free fishing was given on two days of the week, there would not be so much poaching, and more fishing licenses would have been taken out.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Bandon River was greater than during the previous winter.

Two persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary. There were other prosecutions instituted but no record of them kept.

The Revenue of this Division (Bandon) of the Cork District during the year amounted to £178 1s. 4d., made up as follows :—

85 Salmon Rods,	£ s. d.
28 Draft Nets,	85 0 0
Total for Licence Duty,	169 0 0
Fines received,	9 1 4
Total,	178 1 4
Balance from last year,	99 7 5
	£277 8 9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	93	10	0
Salaries,	25	10	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	2	0
Printing,	4	3	8
Prosecutions,	15	0	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	11	4
Percentage on issue of Licences,	8	0	0
	£161	7	0
Balance,	116	1	9
Total,	£277	8	9

No. 6¹, SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

Extends from the Galley Head to Mizen Head, in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situate off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coasts and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 1st May, following. Save the River Ilen, which is between 30th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 31st July and 1st May, following. Save the River Ilen, which is between 30th September and 1st May, following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 17th March, following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 113.

The following are the principal rivers in the Skibbereen district, with the seasons at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ilen,	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	17th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Loamawaddra,	1st May to 15th Sept., do.,	1st May to 31st July, inclusive.	do., do.

The salmon fishing in the upper tidal waters of the Skibbereen District has very much declined. The take was never so small as in 1889. So bad was it that the net men ceased to fish for the last five weeks of the season. This result has been attributed to the poisoning of rivers by spurge for several years past, whereby the early fish, which are looked on as the most important for breeding purposes, were all destroyed. In the tideway, however, the capture on the whole was equal to, if not better than, that in 1888. Only one rod licence was taken out. No fish caught by angling. The lowest price for those taken by nets was 5½d., and the highest 10d. per lb. Grilse are first seen about 10th June—taken in largest quantities in July, with salmon. The weight of salmon averages the same as grilse, about 6 lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling is only carried on in the tidal portion of the river, and a bailiff is specially employed to look after the fry. Offences against the fishery laws have increased. Three bailiffs were employed by the Conservators. The Conservators state that the offence of river poisoning

has so much increased, that if the Government do not interfere and make it punishable by imprisonment, without the option of a fine, salmon will cease to exist altogether in this district. The funds at the disposal of the Conservators are quite inadequate to contend with poisoning. It appears that it is useless to rely on the bailiffs employed for the suppression of this offence, and the Conservators look to the Constabulary entirely to put it down. There are 18 draft net boats, with a crew of 5 men each, depending on the fishing in the summer. All these, the Conservators say, will be thrown out of employment if something is not done.

No private bailiffs were employed, and no contributions were received from the upper proprietors.

There were 11 persons proceeded against by the R. I. Constabulary for fishing without licences, or fishing during close season. Five were convicted.

The Revenue of the Skibbereen District during the year amounted to £64 16s. 10d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1 Salmon Rod,	1	0	0
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0
Total Licence Duties, . .	64	0	0
Amount of Fines received, .	0	16	10
Total,	64	16	10
Balance from former year, .	40	3	9
Total,	£105	0	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	10	0	0
Salaries,	10	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	3	2	0
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors, .	0	16	0
Printing, &c.,	1	1	7
Prosecutions,	16	8	0
	41	7	7
Balance,	63	13	0
Total,	£105	0	7

No. 6th, or BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Mizen Head to Crow Head in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situated off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

“Whole district—between 30th September and 1st May, following.”

Fresh waters—

“Same as tidal waters.”

Angling with cross lines—

“Same as for Nets in fresh waters.”

Angling with single rod and line—

“Whole district—between 31st October and 17th March, following.”

By-laws—

A summary of the By-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 114.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bantry District, with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Adrigole, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	17th March to 31st Oct., inclusive, .
Coomshingaun, . . .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .
Ouvane, . . .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .
Meslough, . . .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .
Fourmile Water, . . .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .
Glengriffith, . . .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .

The fisheries of this Bantry District are seriously declining. The take by nets and rods was not so good as last year. The fish did not appear in the rivers until latter end of July. The price averaged 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in July, and during that month and August were taken in most numbers. Mixed takes of salmon and grilse occurred also during the same period. Salmon averaged in weight from 8 to 10 lbs., and grilse 7 lbs. No sign of disease observed. The number of breeding fish seen in the rivers was less than during the previous winter. No destruction of fry or full fish took place, but several cases of river poisoning by sparge occurred. This serious offence has increased in the district. Only three bailiffs were employed by the Conservators. None of the upper proprietors contribute towards protection. The amount expended on protection was £26 10s.

Using fixed nets, for which no certificates have been issued, is a common practice in this district with the owners or lessees of the different fisheries and others, and no steps are taken to put a stop to this illegality.

The Revenue of the Bantry District during the year amounted to £45 0s. 0d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
3 Salmon Rods,	3	0	0
14 Draft Nets,	42	0	0
Total Licence Duties,	45	0	0
Balance from former year,	48	9	8
Total,	£93	9	8

Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	26	10	0
Balances,	9	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	4	12	0
Printing and Postage,	2	3	6
Balance,	£43	5	6
Total,	51	4	2
Total,	98	9	8

NO. 6th, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extends from Crow Head to Lamb Head both in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the district:—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 15th September and 1st April, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October, and 1st April following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 114.

The following are the principal rivers in the Kenmare District, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st April to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Croanshagh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Owenshagh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Cloonee, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Sheen, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Roughy, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Finnihy, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Blackwater, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Sneem, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.

The state of the fisheries in the Kenmare District is fair and improving. The take by nets was more productive than preceding year, but that by angling less. In consequence of a dry summer, very few salmon were observed in the rivers before August. The price of salmon ranged from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts observed. Grilse were first taken in June, in greatest quantity in July, when many salmon were taken with them. Early salmon are rare in the district, but as a rule such are heavy fish. No sign of disease observed. As there is not much angling for trout in water accessible to salmon, little or no destruction of fry takes place. A few full fish may be taken in October by angling. The quantity of brooding fish observed in the Roughy, Sheen, Finnihy, Owenshagh, and Croanshagh, was greater than during the previous winter, while that in the Blackwater and Sneem was less. One case of poisoning by spurge in the Sheen River took place—36 dead salmon and 6 white trout were taken out of the river and destroyed. Offences by poisoning, however, have decreased in the district, while other offences have increased. Twelve bailiffs were employed by the Board during the year.

During the open season £50 was spent by the Conservators, and during the close season only £14 7s. 6d. in protecting upper waters. Twenty-two bailiffs are employed in the district by private individuals, eleven of whom are engaged only during the season when poisoning of rivers may be expected. The upper water proprietors contributed no funds towards protection.

The entire amount to which the conservators were entitled in respect of the rate on valuations of fisheries was collected in this district.

The artificial propagation of salmon on the River Blackwater by Mr. Mahony continues to be carried on with success. Last season 75,000 salmon were hatched. Artificial propagation of salmon has been in operation on this river for nearly twenty years, but for several it was not successful owing to inexperience. Now 90 per cent. of the ova is hatched. To this is mainly attributed the steady maintenance of this fishery, and but for it and the careful protection given by the proprietor, it is considered that the number of nets fishing near the mouth of the river, which, it is alleged, catch as many Blackwater fish as the owner's nets, would have materially injured the fishery long ago.

The Constabulary prosecuted thirteen persons. The cases against two were dismissed.

The Revenue of the Kenmare District during the year amounted to £115 2s. 0d., made up as follows:—

34 Salmon Rods,	£ s. d.
6 Draft Nets,	34 0 0
2 Bag Nets,	9 0 0
4 Sweepers,	20 0 0
	12 0 0
Total Licence Duty,	75 0 0
Fines received,	30 2 6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	10 0 0
	115 2 0
Balance from former year,	30 2 4
Total,	£145 4 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	04	17	6
Salaries,	26	15	8
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	1	7	8
Printing and Postage,	1	5	3
Prosecutions,	6	9	0
Moieties of Penalties to Prosecutors,	9	7	4
	110	2	5
Balance,	35	1	11
Total,	£145	4	4

NO. 7, KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extends from Lamb Head, northward, to Dunmore Head (the Blaskets inclusive), all in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the Sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons at the date of this report in the above district for salmon and trout:—

Tidal Waters—

"Between Dunmore Head and Cenglass Point, embracing the Blasket Islands, the sea and sea-coast between these points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the Rivers Maine, Lanne, Caragh, and Rosbehy or Baby, and their lakes and tributaries, between 31st August and 1st May.

"In River Maine, and its tributaries, between 15th September and 1st May.

"In Rivers Lanne, Caragh, and Rosbehy or Baby, and their lakes and tributaries, between 31st July and 17th January.

"Between Cenglass Point and Bolus Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June.

"Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and sea coast between these points, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between those two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville or Currane River and their tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May.

"In the River Inny, and its tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May.

"In Waterville or Currane river, and its tributaries, and all lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January."

Fresh Waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and embracing all lakes and all rivers, and their tributaries, running into the sea between those points, between 31st October and 1st April.

"Between Inch Point and Cenglass Point, and including all lakes and all rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, save the River Maine and its tributaries, between 15th October, and 1st February.

"In River Maine, and its tributaries, between 31st October and 1st April.

"Between Cenglass Point and Bolus Head, and embracing all lakes and rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st June.

"Between Bolus Head and Lamb Head, and embracing all lakes and rivers, and their tributaries, flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th October and 1st February."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 114.

The following are the principal rivers in the Killarney district, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Waterville, . . .	1st Jan. to 15th July, inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 15th Oct., inclusive.
Inny, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., do., .	do., .	do., .
Ferta, . . .	1st June to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 15th Sept., do., .
Behy, . . .	17th Jan. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th Oct., do., .
Caragh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Larne, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Maine, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 31st Oct., do., .
Annascaul, . . .	1st May to 31st August, do., .	do., .	do., do., .

The sea and sea-coast between Danmore Head and Caglass Point (save the Maine, Larne, Caragh, and Raneby or Behy, above named), 1st May to 31st August inclusive.

The sea and sea-coast between Caglass Point and Bolus Head, 1st June to 15th September inclusive.

The sea and sea-coast between Bolus Head and Lamb Head (save Inny and Waterville, named above), 1st May to 31st July inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries in the Killarney District during 1889 was satisfactory, and they are improving. The take by nets was slightly more productive than in 1888, and the June fishing in 1889 was much heavier; the takes in the other months showing no marked difference. Rod fishings increased by one. The prices for salmon were:—highest, 2s. per lb.; lowest, 5d. Grilse were first taken during the last week of April, and in greatest quantities in June and July; mixed takes of salmon and grilse occurred in May and June. The salmon then were of a lighter weight than usual. Salmon were taken in greatest quantities in February, March, April, and May. The capture of salmon to grilse bears the proportion of five to one. Average weight of spring salmon 10½ lbs.; of grilse, 6½ lbs. No sign of disease. Angling for trout is not prohibited by the proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea, but very little destruction of the latter occurs. No case of river poisoning. Offences against the fishery laws have slightly increased. Ninety-four bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, some by the year, and others during the spawning season only; and the sum of £329 14s., was expended in protection. Bailiffs were employed by a few private individuals. None of the Upper Water proprietors contribute funds towards protection.

Serious complaints having been made during the past year of the management and the state of the Fisheries of this District, we held, by your Excellency's directions, special inquiries, the result of which we reported to your Excellency.

The Revenue of the District during 1889 was £426 7s. 3d., composed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
124 Salmon Rod Licences,	124	0	0
4 Cross Line "	8	0	0
80 Drift Net "	240	0	0
2 Boxes "	20	0	0
	392	0	0
Amount of Fines received,	6	10	3
Rates on Poor Law Valuation of several Fisheries,	27	8	0
	£426	7	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	329	14	0
Expenses of Prosecutions, Posting Notices, &c.,	5	14	6
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	8	2	6
Percentage on Collection,	20	19	0
Ditto, omitted from last year's account,	4	3	0
Salaries,	60	0	0
Rent of Office,	5	0	0
	£413	13	0

No. 8, LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the County of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those points.

The following are the close seasons in this district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st July and 12th February (*save Rivers Coshin and Maigne and Tributaries, and save between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points*). For River Coshin, down to its mouth, and tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Maigne River, between 16th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points—between 15th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September, and 1st February (*save Rivers Feale, Goale, Coshin, and their Tributaries, save Shannon and Mulcaire, and save also in all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in Lough Sheelin, and that part of the District situated in the County of Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon, and save also the Rivers Owennore and Fechanagh, in the County of Kerry*)."

"For Feale, Goale, and Coshin, and Tributaries—between 31st October and 16th March. For Shannon and Mulcaire Rivers, between 31st October and 1st February. For rivers between Loop Head and Hag's Head—between 30th September and 1st March; and for rivers between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head (*save Owennore and Fechanagh*)—between 30th September and 1st April."

"For Lough Sheelin and that part of the District situated in the County of Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the Shannon—between 30th September and 1st March."

"For Rivers Owennore and Fechanagh in the County of Kerry—between the 31st October and 1st May."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 114.

The following are the principal rivers in the Limerick District, with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Buncatty, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Coshin, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do.,	do.,	16th March to 31st Oct., do.
Cholade, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do.,	do.,	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Doel or Askaton, . . .	Not allowed, . . .	do.,	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Doonbeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive, . . .	—	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Ennistimon, or Lahinch, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.
Feale and Goale, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do.,	do.,	16th March to 31st October, do.
Fergus, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do.,	do.,	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Maigne, . . .	1st Feb. to 16th July, do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Mulcaire, . . .	—	12 Feb. to 31 July inclusive.	1st February to 31st October, do.
Shannon, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Owennore, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do.,	Same as Tidal, . . .	1st May to 31st October, do.
Fechanagh, . . .	Do. do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Westmeath Lakes and Rivers and Lough Sheelin, . . .	—	—	1st March to 30th Sept., do.

Coast Seasons.—Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive.

Between Kerry Head and Loop Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 12th February to 31st July, inclusive.

Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st May to 15th September, inclusive.

Lough Sheelin.—Between the Counties of Cavan, Longford, Westmeath, and Meath—season for angling—1st March to 30th September, inclusive.

That part of the District situated in the County of Westmeath, the waters of which flow into Lough Ree and the River Shannon—season for angling—1st March to 30th September, inclusive.

In the Limerick District the salmon fisheries have not been improving lately—the produce in 1889 was less than in 1888. The price ranged from 7d. and 8d. to 1s. 6d. and 2s. per pound. Grilse first taken about the close of May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Except in the upper waters where “lodged” fish may be, many salmon are not taken with the grilse. In February, March, and April salmon are captured in greatest quantities. The average weight of spring fish this year was 20 lbs.—that of grilse 7 lbs. No sign of disease. It is stated that fall fish are taken by anglers in October.

Two persons were convicted for throwing lime into the river Feale. Offences against the fishery laws appear to remain the same. Eighty-five water bailiffs were employed during the open, and 108 during the close, seasons. During the former the large sum of £867 18s. 8d. was expended on upper water protection, and £392 15s. on tidal protection; while, in the close season, only a sum of £565 17s. 4d. was expended on the upper waters. Besides this, the Westmeath Lakes Protection Society employs some men. One man is employed by subscription at Parsonstown (the Conservators contributing £3). Except as above the upper water proprietors do not contribute any funds towards protection. In some cases the 10 per cent. rate on the valuation of fisheries has not been collected.

In this District some of the fixed engines were allowed to be fished for months without having paid license duty; and some were allowed to do so for the entire season, the license duty not having been paid till long after the fishing season had closed, although the law requires that before any engine for the capture of salmon be used licence duty should be paid.

Great complaints having been made of injury to the salmon fisheries by the drainage operations at present being carried on in the River Shannon, we held during the year sworn inquiries at different places, and carefully inspected the river from Boyle to Limerick, the result of which was embodied in a Special Report to your Excellency.

The stock of breeding fish has been considerably greater this year than last.

Thirty-five prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, and 19 by the Royal Irish Constabulary. In thirty-three of the former, and all of the latter, convictions were obtained. A number of drift net fishermen were also fined £6 each for non-payment of license duty—but the fines were remitted on memorial, on payment of license and costs.

The Revenue of the Limerick District during the year amounted to £2,567 12s. 8d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
243 Salmon rods,	243	0	0
48 Cross lines,	60	0	0
28 Snap nets,	39	0	0
54 Draft nets,	165	0	0
85 Drift nets,	258	0	0
15 Pole nets,	30	0	0
45 Stake weirs,	1,350	0	0
12 Boxes or cribs,	120	0	0
77 Gaps for taking eels,	77	0	0
Total, Licence Duty,	2,842	0	0
 Fines received,	 112	 12	 7½
Sale of forfeited Engines,	8	10	0
Rates on Poor Law valuation,	78	10	0
Interest on bank account,	30	4	6
Refund of overcharge for Sundries for Launch,	0	15	6½
 .	 2,567	 12	 8
Balance from last year,	2,486	11	1
Total,	£5,254	3	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,825	9	8
Salaries,	278	11	8
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	374	2	11
Expenses of Prosecutions,	81	8	8
Molney of Penalties to Prosecutors,	40	17	7
Printing and Postage,	27	11	2
Commission on Sale of Licences,	116	16	0
	<hr/>		
	2,744	17	5
Balance,	2,509	8	6
	<hr/>		
Total,	4,5354	3	9

NO. 9, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extends from Hag's Head in the county Clare to Slyne Head in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in this district :—

Tidal waters :—

"Between 15th August and 1st February following, save in Corrib or Galway River, Lanes, and Tributaries which is between 31st August and 15th February following."

Fresh waters :—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines :—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line :—

"Between 15th October and 1st February following, save in Cusla, Doo-halla, Spiddal, Ballinakill, Crumlin, Sorech, and Inver Rivers, and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following; and save also Oughterard River and tributaries—between 30th September and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 115.

The following are the principal rivers in the Galway District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinakill,	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive,	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Cusla,	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Crumlin,	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Doo-halla,	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Galway,	15th Feb. to 31st August, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Inver,	1st Feb. to 15th August, do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Kilcolgan,	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Oughterard,	—	—	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Spiddal,	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Sorech,	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.

Coast season.—Save tidal waters of rivers as named above, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries in the Galway District remains pretty much the same as last year, and may be described as fairly satisfactory. The take was less productive. There are several valuable rod fishings in the district. The prices ranged from 7d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts. Grilse first taken 20th April; in greatest quantities in June. Many salmon are taken with them in this month and the following, and they are lighter in weight than usual. Spring salmon are 1½ lbs. heavier than the others. The average weight was 14 lbs.; that of grilse fully 7 lbs. No sign of disease. During the descent of fry to the sea angling is prohibited as a rule, and not much destruction takes place. A good number of full fish are caught by anglers in the latter end of September and October. No cases of poisoning rivers; and offences against the fishery laws have diminished. Thirty-five bailiffs were employed by the Conservators. During the open season the large sum of £114 3s. was expended on the upper waters, £17 on the lower; during the close season only £63 9s. on the upper waters.

Over 230 bailiffs are employed by the owners or lessees of the different fisheries—two-thirds from 1 to 3 months at from £2 to £20 a year.

The breeding fish observed in 1889-90 sustained a good average—less, perhaps, than 1888-89, which was considered to have yielded an over average.

The 10 per cent. rate on the valuation of fisheries was fairly collected, but sums amounting to £8 10s. appear still due.

Having received an application from the Conservators to divide this district, we have taken steps accordingly. Henceforward the new districts will be known as No. 3^d, or Galway, and No. 9^d, or Connemara. No. 3^d or Galway District, extends from Hag's Head in county Clare to the townland boundary between the townlands of Benraghbaun South and Keeraunnagurk South (south-east of Cashla coastguard station); and No. 9^d, or Connemara, from this latter townland boundary to Blyne Head.

The Revenue of the Galway District during the year amounted to £398 11s. 9d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
167 Salmon Rod Licences,	167	0	0
16 Cross Line "	32	0	0
13 Draft Net "	39	0	0
1 Trammel Net "	1	10	0
5 Boxes or Cribbs, "	50	0	0
24 Eyes for taking Eels, Licences,	24	0	0
Total for Licences duties,	313	10	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	80	10	0
Fines received,	4	11	9
	398	11	9
Balance from last year,	523	8	11
Total,	£921	15	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs and Water-keeping, &c.,	275	13	10
Salaries,	95	0	0
Special Allowances, Gratuities, and Rent of Board-room,	8	0	0
Expenses of Prosecution,	2	13	6
Printing and Postage,	6	11	0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	8	2	0
	396	0	4
Balance,	525	15	4
Total,	921	15	8

10¹, BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pigeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters:—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, following, save in Loughs and Carrowinsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July, following."

Fresh waters:—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines:—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, following, save in Carrowinsky river, which is between 31st October and 1st July, following; and Loughs which is between 31st October and 1st June, following."

Bye-laws:—

None made affecting this district.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Ballinakill District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carrowinsky,	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Cliffen,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Delphi,	Do., do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Dawcross or Kyle-	Do., do.,	do.,	Do., do.
more,	Do., do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Eriff,	Do., do.,	do.,	Do., do.
Loughs,	1st July to 15th Sept., do.,	do.,	1st June to 31st October, do.

Close season—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 16th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries of the Ballinakill District were not so good as in 1888. The take by nets was perhaps better, owing to a dry July, the absence of floods preventing the fish from running. Angling was not so good on any of the rivers. The price was about 6½d. per lb. Grilse were first taken in June, in greatest quantities in July. There were not many salmon captured with grilse. The average weights of salmon and grilse were, respectively, 12 to 16 lbs. and 6 to 7 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling does not commence so early as when the fry are descending, and fall fish are not taken by anglers. No case of river poisoning. Offences against the fishery laws remain about the same. The Conservators spent £5 during the open season, and £33 during the close season, in protecting the fresh waters. They also gave £32 to proprietors for purposes of protection.

The breeding fish observed in all rivers during the winter of 1889-90 was less than during the previous winter.

The 10 per cent. rate on valuation of fisheries was well collected.

The Revenue of the Ballinakill district during the year amounted to £141 10s. 8d., made up as follows:—

58 Salmon Rod Licences,	£	s.	d.
24 Draft Net	58	0	0
1 Pole Net	73	0	0
	2	0	0
Total for Licences,	132	0	0
Amount of Fines received,	8	10	8
" of Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	1	0	0
	141	10	8
Balance from last year,	137	11	6
Total,	£279	2	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	70	0	0
Salaries,	20	16	6
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	3	11
Expenses of Prosecution,	2	2	0
Misc. of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	6	3
Printing and Postage,	1	11	1
	102	0	2
Balance,	177	2	0
Total,	279	2	2

No. 10³, or BANGOR DISTRICT,

Extends from Pigeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters :—

"Between 31st August and 15th February, following, save in Newport River and Estuary, which is between 31st August and 30th March, following. Glenamoy River and Estuary—between 15th September and 1st May, following. Berrishole and Owengurra River and Estuaries—between 31st August and 15th February, following."

Fresh waters :—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines :—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line :—

"Between 30th September and 1st May, following, save in the Owenmore and Manhim Rivers—between 30th September and 1st February, following. Berrishole River—between 31st October and 1st February, following. Owengurra and Glenamoy Rivers—between 31st October and 1st May, following. Owenduff or Ballycrov, and Ballyveeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island—between 31st October and 1st February, following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 115.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, up to date of this Report :—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Achill Island, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive,	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballycrov, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Berrishole, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Glenamoy, . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st May to 31st October, do.
Moyar, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Manhim, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Newport, . .	20th March to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st May to 30th Sept., do.
Owenmore, . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Owengurra, . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st May to 31st October, do.

Coast Season—Save in tidal parts, as named above, 16th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the Bangor District is good, and there has been a general improvement. The take by draft nets has been more productive than in 1898, but by bag nets on the coast, less, to the extent of about 25 per cent.

Owing to the great drought in June and July, the fish made their appearance in numbers up the rivers much later than usual. Large shoals appeared at the mouths, but in some instances were scattered by storms before ascent could be made. The take by rods and the quantity of breeding fish in rivers show a great decrease. The highest price was 2s., and the lowest 7d. During April and early May the migration of smolts takes place. Grilse was first taken at the end of April, but in greatest quantity in July. Salmon are mostly taken with grilse in April, May, and

June, and during the year in the proportion of about one salmon to six grilse. The weight of the latter averaged from 5 lbs. to 6 lbs., and of the former, 11 lbs. to 13 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is not much pursued during the descent of fry to the sea, and no destruction takes place. It is stated, however, that full fish are sometimes killed in October. No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the fishery laws have decreased. The Constabulary had one prosecution, in which a conviction took place. The Conservators had ten persons proceeded against, seven of whom were convicted. The Board employed ten bailiffs for the open, and eighty-five for the close seasons, and expended during the former £8 10s. on the upper, and £22 on the tidal waters, and during the close time in the upper waters £184.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £302 10s. 0d., made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
37 Salmon Rod Licences,	37	0	0
35 Draft Net do.,	108	0	0
14 Bag Net do.,	140	0	0
Total for Licences,	285	0	0
Rates on Valuation,	14	0	0
Fines received,	3	10	0
	302	10	0
Balance from last year,	211	3	3
Total,	£513	13	3

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	215	0	0
Salaries and Commission,	49	19	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	10	0
Molody of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	10	0
Printing and Postage,	1	0	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	7	14	9
	279	13	9
Balance,	233	19	6
Total,	£513	13	3

No. 11, or BALLINA DISTRICT.

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Cooanmore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Between 12th August and 16th March following, save in Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 31st July and 1st February following, save in Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 15th September and 1st February, following, save in Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries, which is :—Tidal—between 31st October and 1st February ; Upper parts—between 31st October and 1st June, and Easkey River and Tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 115.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballina District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. to 31 July, inclusive.	1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.
Cleonsaghmore or Palmerston. }	1st June to 31st Aug., do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in upper waters 1st June to 31st Oct., inclusive. 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Easky,	do., do.	do., do.	
Moy,	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. do.	1 Feb. to 31 July, inclusive.	1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.

Coast Season—Same in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 16th March to 12th August, inclusive.

The state of the salmon fisheries in the Ballina District is fair, and improving. The take, especially by nets, was less than in 1889. Rod fishings increased in value to the extent of £6. The highest and lowest prices for salmon were 2s. and 6d. per lb. respectively. The smolts migrated in April and May. Early in the latter month grilse were first taken—and in greatest quantities in June and July. Mixed takes of salmon and grilse in May and June. The greatest quantity of salmon was captured in April and May. The average weights were—grilse, 6 lbs., salmon 10½ lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling is prohibited in April and May, during the descent of fry. No case of poisoning rivers, and offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. The Conservators employed 117 water-bailiffs during the year, and spent during the open season £21 on upper, and £20 on tidal waters—and during the close season, £450 on the upper waters. About 225 bailiffs were employed by the Moy Fishing Company. Messrs. Petrie and Knox contributed £7 towards protection. The spawning season just concluded was an average one. In the Rivers Moy, Turlough, and Deel, the quantity observed appeared to have been greater, and in several tributaries of the Moy less, than during the previous winter. The Conservators convicted four persons for fishery offences.

With regard to the collection of the 10 per cent. rate on valuation of fisheries which the Conservators are bound to collect by law, the full amount was not collected in 1889. We have urged on the Conservators the duty of collecting this rate as required by law.

The Revenue of the Ballina District during the year amounted to £529 8s. 4d., made up as follows:—

110 Salmon Rod Licences,	£	s.	d.
2 Cross Line "	110	0	0
38 Drift Net "	4	0	0
50 Drift Net "	114	0	0
7 Box "	150	0	0
5 Bag Net "	70	0	0
22 Gups for taking Eels, Licences,	50	0	0
	23	0	0
Total for Licences,	520	0	0
Fines received,	9	8	4
Total,	529	8	4
The balance in hands from 1888 was	355	18	2
Total,	£915	6	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Commission,	401	0	0
Miscellaneous,	40	0	0
Printing, &c.,	0	15	0
	1	8	6
Balance,	448	3	6
	472	3	0
Total,	£915	6	6

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between those two points. The following are the Close Seasons in the above District:—

Tidal Waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, following, save in Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, following, save in Sligo river, which is between 31st July and 10th January, following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, following, save in Drumcliffe river and Glencar lake, which is between 19th October and 1st February, following. In Grange river, which is between 31st October and 1st February, following; and Sligo or Garvogue river (Tidal parts)—between 15th July and 1st January, following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in the Sligo district will be found in the Appendix, page 116.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Sligo District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballisodare, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive, .	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliffe, . . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 19th Oct. do.
Grange,	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. do.
Sligo,	1st Jan. to 15th July inclusive, .	{ 16th January to 31st July.	{ 1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do. Save tidal waters from 1st January to 15th July.

Close season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 4th February to 19th August.

The fisheries of the Sligo District are improving. The take was about the same as in the previous year. The fish appeared in the rivers earlier. The highest price for salmon was 3s. 3d. per lb., and the lowest, 7½d. The smolts were migrating all the year, but in largest numbers in April, May, and June. Grilse were first taken on 8th May, but in greatest quantities in July. Many salmon were taken with them in June; and these fish were as a rule heavier than usual. Salmon are captured in greatest quantity in the Sligo River in January; in Ballisodare, June; and Drumcliffe, July. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken was, in Sligo River, 1 to 3, and in Ballisodare, 1 to 4. The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs., and that of grilse, 6 lbs. No sign of salmon disease. Angling for trout is stopped in May and June. No destruction of fry or full fish takes place. The quantity of breeding fish observed in 1889 and 1890, in the Sligo and Ballisodare Rivers, has been greater than in previous years. This is especially so as regards the Ballisodare. In the Drumcliffe River, however, the quantity appears to be less. No cases of poisoning took place.

A small Hatchery has been established by the Proprietor of the Ballisodare River, and during the past winter the operations have been most successfully carried on. Ova from several other rivers, with the view of improving the breed of fish in this, have been obtained and artificially hatched, and it is hoped the result will prove satisfactory.

The Proprietor of the neighbouring river (Sligo) has an example worth following in Ballisodare which might materially improve the fisheries of that river.

In this (Sligo) River we have continued experiments by permitting the capture of salmon at certain times during the close season. They commenced as early as the 6th of November last year, and on nearly each occasion of the trial in November and December the finest fish were taken; and not a full or breeding one. This is remarkable, and deserves special attention.

The sum of £280 7s. 6d. was expended in protecting the upper waters. Mr. Wynne contributed £5 towards protection.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £348, made up as follows:—

27 Salmon Rod Licences,	.	.	.	£	s.	d.
27 Draft Net do.,	.	.	.	27	0	0
1 Bag Net do.,	.	.	.	81	0	0
7 Gape or Eyes do.,	.	.	.	10	0	0
				7	0	0
Total Licences,	.	.	.	125	0	0
Fines,	.	.	.	4	5	0
Ten per Cent. Rate on Valuation,	.	.	.	43	0	0
Subscriptions,	.	.	.	175	15	0
				848	0	0
The balance in hands from 1888, was	.	.	.	145	17	11
Total,	.	.	.	£496	17	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	.	.	.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Commission,	.	.	.	224	7	6
Molody of Penalties to Prosecutors,	.	.	.	24	13	3
Printing and Postage, and Deed box,	.	.	.	4	5	0
				3	8	4
				256	14	1
Balance,	.	.	.	240	8	10
Total,	.	.	.	£496	17	11

NO. 13, OR BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Extends from Mullaghmore, County Sligo, to Reasan Point, County Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eke, which is between 17th September and 1st April."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July and 1st February."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rods and lines—

"Between 9th October and 1st March, save in Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne and tributaries for Bunduff between 30th September and 1st February, Bundrowes between 30th September and 1st January, and Erne between 30th September and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 116.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballyshannon District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Fisheries Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Bunduff, . . .	1st March to 19th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Bundrowes, . .	Do., do., .	1st Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	1st Jan. to 30th Sept., do.
Erne,	Do., do., .	Same as Tidal, .	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Eake,	1st April to 17th Sept., do., .	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., do., .	1st March to 9th Oct., do.
Easy Water or Laver, . .	1st March to 19th Aug., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .
Glen or Toolin, .	Do., do., .	do., do., .	do., do., .

Coast season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers, as named above, 1st March to 19th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Ballyshannon District this year compares unfavourably with last year. The take was not so good. Angling has not been so productive on any of the rivers, and there was a decrease of 13 rods. This decrease, the officer of the Board of Conservators believes, has been caused by the constant dredging in carrying on the drainage works which left the water in such a muddy state that there was no use angling. The highest price obtained for salmon was, 1s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest, 8d. There was only one migration of smolts. Grilse were first taken in June and July with salmon. The latter are captured in greatest quantity in June and the beginning of July. The take of grilse to salmon bears about the proportion of 3 to 1, and more females than males. The spring fish ran to 16, and the grilse to 5 or 6 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. Offences against the Fishery laws have diminished, and no poisoning of rivers took place except by the flow of flax water from mills. The Board employed about 234 water bailiffs, and spent £654 16s. 6d. on protection. The Erne Fishing Company contributed £258 12s. 5d., Messrs. Musgrave, £37, Mr. Simclair, £16 9s., and Mr. Kyle, £2 6s. 6d. towards protection. The amount due by proprietors of Fisheries in respect of the 10 per cent. rate on valuations has not in all cases been paid to the Board.

The breeding fish observed in the rivers of the District were less than former winter.

The Proprietors of the Ballyshannon Fishery on the River Erne continue, with great success, their operations in Artificial Propagation of Salmon at the commodious and well-arranged Hatchery erected by them some years ago near Belleek. Over a million of fish have been hatched with great success this season. They consider that this mode of breeding fish has been the means of keeping up the supply to the river, and are so well satisfied at the results that they are about to introduce it, at great expense, into the two large Fisheries (the Foyle and Baan) of which they are lessees. This Hatchery is one of the most perfect of its kind, where much relating to Salmon, its progress and development, might be learned, and serve to settle some of the theories relating to this fish. To the naturalist it affords many opportunities, if properly availed of, that might prove of important advantage to the interests of the Salmon Fisheries of the Kingdom.

Forty persons were prosecuted by the Conservators during the year, and convicted. Decisions reversed on appeal in two cases.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £663 8s. 6d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
185 Salmon Rod Licences,	135	0	0
10 Cross Line	30	0	0
40 Drift Net	120	0	0
5 Drift Net	15	0	0
3 Pole Net	6	0	0
1 Stake Net	30	0	0
5 Boxes, Cribbs	50	0	0
41 Gaps, Eyes, &c.	41	0	0
Total Licences,	417	0	0
Fines received,	18	17	10
Interest on Bank Account,	1	3	2
Subscriptions,	231	7	6
	663	8	8
Balance from last year,	529	12	3
Total,	£1,193	0	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	601	1	1
Salaries,	60	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	10	0
Printing and Postage,	12	8	10
Expenses of Prosecutions,	6	12	0
Total,	£688	11	11
Balance,	504	8	10
	£1,193	0	9

No. 14, or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Extends from Rossan Point to Malin Head, County Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

* Between 15th August and 4th February, and one mile above Tideway; save Bunrana, Gweebarra, Owena, and Owentocker rivers, and Trawbreaga Bay. For Bunrana, between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April. For Owena and Owentocker, between 31st August and 1st June. For Trawbreaga Bay, between 30th September and 1st July."

Fresh waters—

* Between 15th August and 1st March: save Crana or Bunrana, Lennan, and Gweebarra, which is same as tidal for those rivers. Owena and Owentocker, between 15th August and 1st June."

Angling with cross lines—

* Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rods and lines—

* Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Bunrana, which is between 31st October and 1st March, and Owena and Owentocker, between 30th September and 1st April."

By-laws:—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 116.

The following are the principal rivers in the Letterkenny District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bunrana, . . .	15th April to 14th Sept., inclusive.	Same as tidal, . . .	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clady, . . .	4th Feb. to 15th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st Nov., do.
Glenmany, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Culdaif, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Gweebarra, . . .	1st April to 30th Sept., do., . . .	Same as tidal, . . .	do., do.
Lackagh, . . .	4th Feb. to 15th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st June to 15th Aug., inclusive.	do., do.
Lennan, . . .	4th Feb. to 15th Aug., do., . . .	Same as tidal, . . .	do., do.
Owenan, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug., do., . . .	1st June to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Owentocker, . . .	Do., do., . . .	do., . . .	do., do.
Swilly, . . .	4th Feb. to 15th Aug., do., and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. 1st to Nov., do.

Coast season—Save in the tidal waters, as named above, 4th February to 15th August, inclusive, and Trawbreaga Bay, 1st July to 30th September, inclusive.

The state of the Letterkenny District remains pretty much the same as last year. Some rivers are improving, others, declining. There was little change in the take of 1889 as compared with that of 1888. Angling was poor on all rivers. The price ranged from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Smolts migrated early in March and at the end of April. Grilse were first taken in May; in greatest quantities in July, and with many salmon in May and June—the latter fish were heavier than usual. In March, April, and May the greatest quantities of salmon were caught, and more females than males. Average weight 12 lbs.—that of grilse 6 lbs. No sign of disease. Fry, or full fish, not injured by anglers, as a rule. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished, and no poisoning of rivers took place; but the water from flax dams has been allowed to flow into the rivers. This practice is most destructive to

fish and contrary to law. The Board of Conservators took proceedings against persons for offences of this nature. The following is a list of cases in which convictions for this offence were obtained, with the result in each case—

1. Fined one pound, paid.
2. Fined one penny and costs, paid.
3. Fined one penny and costs, paid.
4. Fined one penny and costs, paid.
5. Fined ten shillings, paid.
6. Fined ten shillings, paid.
7. Fined ten shillings, paid.

These penalties cannot have the effect of deterring persons from pursuing this injurious practice. There were six other prosecutions instituted—one was dismissed, one withdrawn. Fines were imposed in the others.

In 1889 there were seven bailiffs employed. A sum of £34 was expended by the Board on protection. One hundred and ten bailiffs were employed by owners of fisheries, to whom the Board paid £124 out of the funds.

Reliable information as to the amount of breeding fish in the rivers could not be obtained, as the wet winter and consequent floods covered the spawning beds from view.

The late clerk of this District died in 1889, and a new clerk has since been appointed. After his death it was found there was a deficit in his accounts to the amount of £109 14s. 5d. We have called on the Board to enforce payment from his sureties, on foot of the bond which he had entered into, as we had taken precautions to see that the late clerk entered into security after the election of Conservators last year.

It is the duty of Boards of Conservators to cause any officers who have charge of moneys to enter into security. In a great many cases heretofore they have not discharged this duty.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £260 7s. 9d., made up as follows—

96 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	£	s.	d.
12 Draft Net " . . .	96	0	0
27 Drift Net " . . .	36	0	0
3 Boxes, Cuffs " . . .	81	0	0
6 Gaps or Eyes " . . .	30	0	0
21 Loop Net " . . .	3	0	0
	10	10	0
Total Licences, . . .	266	10	0
Fines received, . . .	3	13	2
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	0	4	7
	260	7	9
Balance from last year, . . .	146	13	10
Total, . . .	£407	1	7

The Expenditure was as follows—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	£	s.	d.
Salaries, . . .	158	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	60	16	5
Printing and Postage, . . .	20	4	6
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	4	7	8
Melody of Penalty to Prosecutors, . . .	1	4	0
	0	11	0
Total, . . .	£245	5	7
Balance, . . .	161	16	0
	407	1	7
Balance in Bank and hands, . . .	£	s.	d.
Less outstanding cheques, . . .	119	3	7
	67	0	0
	52	8	7
	297	7	2
Deficit, . . .	109	14	5
	£407	1	7

No 15ⁱ, of LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Malin Head, County Donegal, to Downhill, County Londonderry.

The following are the close seasons in the above District—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st August and 15th April."

Freshwaters—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 10th October and 1st April, save Cullinagh, which is between 15th October and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 116.

The following are the principal rivers in the Londonderry District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Foyla, . . .	15th April to 31st Aug., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st April to 10th Oct., inclusive.
Mourne, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Finn, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Faughan, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Bee, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Cullinagh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	1st March to 15th Oct., do.

Close season—15th April to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the Londonderry District is fair—slightly improving. The take of salmon and grilse was about the same as in the previous year, that of white trout greater. There are no rod fishings rented in the district. The highest price of salmon was 2s., the lowest 6d. per lb. Grilse was first taken in the end of May, but in largest quantities in July. Salmon of average weight (11 lbs.) were taken with them in June, July, and August. Grilse ran to 6 lbs. in weight. No sign of disease observed. Angling is carried on during the descent of fry to the sea, when it is said that destruction of fry takes place. Many spent fish in the early season and fall in the autumn are said to be killed by anglers. On all the rivers considerable damage was done by flax water: and one serious case arose on the Faughan River through a discharge of poisonous liquid from bleaching works. Offences in general against the fishery laws remain about the same. The Conservators employed 240 bailiffs—the majority for the close season; and expended, during the open season, (1) on the upper waters, £119 13s., on the lower or tidal waters, £116 7s., (2) and, during the close season, £984 11s. on the upper waters. The lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in Lough Foyle subscribed £495 towards the funds of the Conservators, in addition to the License Duty paid by them and in addition to paying 36 bailiffs, some for the whole year, others for a few weeks, at from 10s. to 20s. per week. None of the proprietors in the upper waters contributed funds towards protection.

Fifty-six persons were prosecuted by the Conservators. Thirty-three convictions were obtained. The Constabulary prosecuted and convicted 3 persons.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £1,259 2s. 5d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
161 Salmon Rod Licences,	161	0	0
83 Draft Net "	99	0	0
71 Drift Net "	213	0	0
3 Pole Net "	6	0	0
4 Bag Net "	40	0	0
3 Stakes Net "	90	0	0
Total for Licences,	609	0	0
Fines received,	60	2	5
Percentage on Poor Law Valuation,	95	0	0
Subscriptions,	495	0	0
	1,259	2	5
Balance from last year,	275	1	5
Total,	£1,534	3	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,135	11	0
Salaries,	105	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	10	6
Printing and Postage,	5	13	4
Expenses of Prosecutions,	83	16	0
Total,	£1,330	10	10
Balance,	203	13	0
	£1,534	3	10

NO. 15³, OF COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Extends from Downhill boundary, County Londonderry, to Portrush, County Antrim.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February."

Fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 19th October and 16th March; save Bann, Maine, Sixmilewater, Moyola, and Ballinderry Rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, pages 116 and 117.

The following are the principal rivers in the Coleraine District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report :—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bann,	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive, .	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Agivey,	—	do,	16th March to 19th Oct., do.
Clady,	—	do,	do,
Moyola,	—	do,	1st March to 31st Oct., do.
Ballinderry,	—	do,	do,
Sixmilewater,	—	do,	do,
Blackwater,	—	do,	16th March to 19th Oct., do.
Maine,	—	do,	1st March to 31st Oct., do.

Close season—4th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The salmon fisheries of the Coleraine District are declining. The take of salmon, grilse, and white trout was less by one-half than during the previous year. The highest price for salmon was 2s. 4d., and the lowest 7d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts. Grilse are first taken in June, in greatest quantities in July—during which month and August the takes are mixed salmon and grilse. The salmon taken at this period are heavier than usual. In June the greatest quantity of salmon is captured. Less male than female fish. The average weight of grilse was 8 lbs.—that of salmon 14 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry, but there is not much destruction of the latter, nor are spent fish destroyed, as a rule, by anglers. There were thirty-three cases of pollution of rivers by flax water. In thirty cases the parties were convicted, but in the County Down the fines imposed for this offence do not exceed sixpence. Other offences against the fishery laws have slightly diminished. The quantity of breeding fish observed was less than in the previous winter.

Fifty-eight bailiffs and six inspectors were employed for the whole season. For the year ended 1st October, 1889, the sum of £800 14s. 2d. was spent on water keeping; three-fourths of which was in connection with the upper, and one-fourth with

the lower waters. The Lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery employed 12 bailiffs during the close time at an expense of £86. No contributions were received from upper water proprietors towards protection.

The pollen fishing of Lough Neagh is seriously injured by the capture of small fish. If the provisions of the Bill that has been for several years before Parliament, were law, a stop could be put to their wholesale destruction.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £955 15s. 0d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
88 Salmon Rod Licences,	88	0	0
116 Draft Net "	348	0	0
9 Drift Net "	27	0	0
78 Trammel Nets for Pollen,	73	0	0
2 Bag Nets,	20	0	0
5 Boxes or Cribs,	50	0	0
15 Coghills,	135	0	0
Total Licences,	741	0	0
Fines received,	54	15	0
Rent of Boat House,	2	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	158	0	0
	955	15	0
Balance from last year,	161	9	1
Total,	£1,117	4	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	627	9	2
Salaries,	235	18	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	63	12	9
Printing and Postage, &c.,	12	16	1
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, and Commission on sale of Licences,	45	2	5
Expenses of Prosecutions,	42	14	5
	1,027	9	8
Balance,	89	14	5
	£1,117	4	1

No. 16, OF BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Extends from Portrush, County Antrim, to Donaghadee, County Down.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 17th March."

Fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 1st November and 1st February."

By-laws—

The only By-law or order made in this district was that repealing the definition of the Estuary of the Bush river made by the Special Commissioners.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballycastle District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report :—

Rivers.	Total Netting	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bush, . . .	17th March to 15th Sept., inclusive,	1st Mar. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st November, inclusive.
Glenden, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Glensiff, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Glensara, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.

Coast Season—17th March to 15th September inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the Ballycastle District is improving, and the take by nets was better in 1889 than in 1888. Angling was, however, not so good, although rod licences increased by seven. The prices were, highest 2s. 3d., and lowest 10d. per lb. Only one migration of smolts took place. Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantity in June and July. Both salmon and grilse were taken at same time. The average weight of the spring salmon was about 10 lbs., that of grilse 3½ lbs. Fungus prevailed during hottest portion of the year, but to a lesser extent than during 1888. Not much destruction of fry takes place, as angling is prohibited in most of the District during the time of their descent to the sea; however, during October, anglers killed fish which were considered unseasonable. In all the rivers of the District the quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in previous winter. No poisoning of rivers took place, and offences against the fishery laws have diminished. The sum of £240 3s. 4d. was expended by the Conservators in protection. Nine permanent and thirty-one temporary bailiffs were employed by the owners or lessees of the different tidal fisheries.

Two cases were prosecuted by the Conservators for fishing with illegal nets, and convictions obtained.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £247 2s. 10d., made up as follows :—

50 Salmon Rod Licences,	£ s. d.
14 Draft Net "	30 0 0
14 Bag Net "	42 0 0
1 Coghill "	140 0 0
	0 10 0
Total Licences,	212 10 0
Fines received,	2 10 4
Produce of sale of forfeited engines,	0 2 6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	32 0 0
	247 2 10
Balance from last year,	10 0 0
Total,	£257 2 10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs,	£ s. d.
Salaries,	240 3 4
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	11 15 0
Printing and Postage,	1 11 6
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2 13 0
	1 0 0
Total,	£257 2 10

No. 17¹, OF DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Extends from Clogher Head, County Louth, to Skerries, County Dublin.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Between 4th August and 12th February."

Fresh waters—

"Same as Tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 12th August and 4th February."

The By-laws in force in this district will be found in Appendix, page 117.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Drogheda District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Boyne, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive.	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive.
Blackwater, . . .	—	do, . . .	do, . . .
Nanny, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	do, . . .	do, . . .
Delvin, . . .	Do, . . .	do, . . .	do, . . .

Coast season—12th February to 4th August, inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries of the Drogheda District is reported as bad and declining. The take of salmon, grilse, and white trout was much worse than in the previous year. Angling was also very bad. The highest price for salmon was 2s. 6d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. Migration of smolts took place in April and July. A migration as late as September only occurs when July and August are very dry, and the water low. Grilse were first taken during the last days of June, and in greatest quantities in July. In the latter month the takes are mixed with large salmon. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in April, and less males than females. The spring salmon average 16lbs., the grilse 4lbs. Angling is not prohibited during the descent of fry, and is reported as injurious to the latter. It is stated that spent fish are killed by anglers during February and March and full fish in October.

No river poisoning takes place, and offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

The Conservators spent on water keeping during the open season the large sum of £301 8s., and during the close season, when it was the most important time for the future of the river, only a sum of £176 17s. 6d.

No funds are contributed by the upper proprietors towards protection.

In the majority of cases the riparian owners or occupiers refused to pay the 10 per cent. rate on the valuation of their fisheries, for which they are legally liable. The clerk of the District has met with great opposition in the collection of this rate. Payment, however, should be enforced. At the same time that this opposition to complying with the provisions of the law, which are intended to help to provide funds for protection, is shown, a resolution of the Board was passed calling attention to the rapid decrease of fish in the district, and attributing it in a great measure to the inadequacy of the existing laws to protect such fisheries, and another adopted asking for annual grants from the Government for employment of additional bailiffs.

The Revenue of the District during the year amounted to £375 19s., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
100 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	103	0	0
6 Cross Lines " . . .	12	0	0
2 Snap Net " . . .	3	0	0
111 Draft Net " . . .	333	0	0
6 Box or Crib " . . .	60	0	0
45 Gaps or Eyes for Nets " . . .	45	0	0
Total for Licences, . . .	556	0	0
Fines received, . . .	3	1	0
Sale of forfeited Engines, . . .	0	19	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	16	0	0
	575	19	0
Balance from last year, . . .	312	6	0
Total, . . .	£888	5	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	478	5	6
Salaries,	45	1	6
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	25	13	6
Printing and Postage,	22	5	9
Expenses of Prosecution,	93	1	1
Molody of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	13	4
Total,	£596	0	8
Balance,	292	4	4
	£888	5	0

NO. 17th, OF DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Extends from Donaghadee, County Down, to Clogher Head, County Louth.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point in County Louth—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head—between 19th August and 12th February."

Freshwaters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, save Annagasson, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 19th August and 1st April. Annagasson, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 19th August and 12th February."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets in fresh water."

Angling with single rod and line—

"In the Upper or Fresh waters between Clogher Head and southern boundary of River Fane—between 30th September and 1st February.

"In the Upper or Fresh waters between southern boundary of River Fane and Donaghadee, including Fane and tributaries—between 31st October and 1st March.

"In any tidal waters between Clogher Head and Ballaghan Point—between 19th August and 12th February.

"In any tidal waters between Ballaghan Point and Donaghadee—between 31st October and 1st March."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 117.

The following are the principal Rivers in the district, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	
			Fresh Waters.	Tidal Waters.
Quile,	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive.	1st Apr. to 15th Sept., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Shinners,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Fiedmont,	12th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Apr. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	do.,	12th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.
Cartletown,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Fane,	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
Annagasson,	Do.,	12th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.	do.,
Glyde and Dee,	Do.,			

Season for Coar—Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive; between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, 12th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries in the Dundalk District is tolerably good, and appears to be improving. The take by angling was about the same as during the previous year, that by nets greater; the price ranged from 8d. to 2s. per lb. Only one migration of smolts observed. Grilse first taken in June, in greatest quantities in July and August, when they were taken along with many salmon. The latter were lighter fish than usual. Salmon were caught in greatest abundance from February to June, and it is

thought more females than males. The average weights for grilse and salmon were respectively 4 lbs. and 12 lbs. No sign of disease. Very little destruction of fry takes place, although angling is not prohibited during the time of their descent, and no destruction of full fish by anglers was reported. The offences against the fishery laws have decreased, but there were five cases of river pollution by flax water. On conviction, fines of 5s. were imposed in three of these cases, 10s. in one, and £2 in the third.

The highest number of bailiffs employed by the Conservators during the year was nine, the lowest one. During the open season £40 was expended in protecting upper waters, and £35, lower waters; while during the close season, only £3 15s. on upper, and £1 5s. on lower or tidal waters. The entire sum due in respect of the rate on valuations of fisheries in this district was collected. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was about the same as in 1888-89.

A subscription of £1 was received from Lord Carlingford. None of the other upper water proprietors contributed funds towards protection. Private individuals employed eight bailiffs constantly. There were seven prosecutions by the Constabulary, in all of which convictions were had, and eight by the Conservators, six of which led to conviction.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £209 18s. 6d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
51 Salmon Rod Licences,	61	0	0
25 Draft Net "	75	0	0
2 Bag Net "	20	0	0
1 Head Weir "	6	0	0
23 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences,	23	0	0
Total for Licences,	185	0	0
Fines received,	14	18	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	9	0	0
Subscription,	1	0	0
	209	18	6
Balance from last year,	88	0	10
Total,	£292	19	4

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	80	0	0
Salaries,	72	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	4	0
Printing and Postage,	21	3	0
Expenses of Prosecution,	5	0	7
Moiety of penalties to Prosecutors,	1	0	0
Total,	£192	8	1
Balance,	100	11	3
	£292	19	4

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SALMON FISHERIES

In our last Report we felt it our duty to call special attention to several matters of importance to the well being and future prosperity of the Salmon Fisheries, and to them we now beg to add the following further observations:—

Production of Warrants by Water-bailiffs before acting.

In our last Report we gave at length an important decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in England declaring the necessity for water-bailiffs to produce their warrants before acting as such. Since then a further case has been brought before the Court of Appeal in England, which we give at full length here, as it so fully explains the former decision of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and removes the misconception placed upon his words.

In consequence of the present decision, an amendment in the Law, as recommended in that Report will not now be necessary.

The following is a report of the case referred to:—

LAW REPORTS, 19 Q. B. D.

MAY 18TH, 1887.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION (ENGLAND).

Powers of Water Bailiff.—Obligation to produce Warrant.

COWLER v. JONES AND ANOTHER.

BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (LORD COLERIDGE) AND LORD JUSTICE FRY.

Mr. Wills-Bund.—My Lords,—This is a case stated by Devonshire Justices for the opinion of the Court under the Fisheries Acts. The whole question is the meaning of the word "production" in sub-section 5 of section 56 of the 36 and 37 Victoria, cap. 71. That sub-section says this:—"The production by a water bailiff of the instrument of his appointment, executed in the manner prescribed in 'The Salmon Fishery Act, 1865,' shall be a sufficient warrant for any water bailiff exercising the authority given to him under 'The Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1873.'" The question for your Lordships here is whether a water bailiff, who is the officer appointed to carry out the Act, sufficiently produced his warrant of appointment in these circumstances. The appellant is a water bailiff of the Taw and Torridge Fishery Board and he was watching certain people fishing.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Read the case if you do not mind.

Mr. Wills-Bund.—"At a Petty Sessions holden at the Hall of the Bridge Chambers in Barnstaple in and for the division of Brunton, in the county of Devon aforesaid, on the 27th day of November, 1886, an information preferred by the appellant, a water bailiff in the employ of the Conservators for the Fishery District of the Rivers Taw and Torridge against the respondents, fishermen of the Borough of Barnstaple, in the said county, 'for that they on the 10th day of October, 1886, at the parish of Haddon Panchardon, in the said county, did unlawfully resist and obstruct the said James Cowler, he being a water bailiff duly appointed under 'The Salmon Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1873,' for the Fishery District of the Rivers Taw and Torridge, in searching a boat, then on the River Taw, a salmon river, and within the said District, used in fishing, contrary to the Statute 36 and 37 Victoria, chapter 71, section 56, and upon such hearing we dismissed the said information. (2.) And whereas the appellant being dissatisfied with our determination upon the hearing of such information as being erroneous in point of law both, pursuant to the said 33rd section of 'The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,' duly applied to us in writing to state and sign a case setting forth the facts and the grounds of such our determination as aforesaid for the opinion of this Court, and hath duly entered into a recognisance as required by the said statute in that behalf. (3.) Now therefore we the said Justices, in compliance with the said application and the provisions of the said statute, do hereby state and sign the following case. (4.) Upon the hearing of the said information it was proved before us that on the 10th day of October, 1886, at about half-past six o'clock in the night, the appellant, who had been a water bailiff on the River Taw for several years, saw the respondents in a boat on the River Taw in the parish of Haddon Panchardon working a drift net. That after watching respondents from the land for about half an hour, appellant and another water bailiff at once pulled out in his boat to the respondents, told them they were the water bailiffs, and took from his pocket his warrant of appointment, held it up, and showed it to the respondents, and then demanded to search their boat. The warrant so shown was duly folded, small, and flat, with the inscription wholly inwards. The warrant, so folded, is attached to the case. Appellant was then requested by one of the respondents to read his warrant of appointment, but appellant replied that it was too dark to do so. He did not unfold or open his warrant of appointment. Respondents then resisted and obstructed the appellant from searching their boat. One of the water bailiffs admitted that at the time of attempting to search the respondents' boat he could see a boat twelve yards off. (5.) We found as facts from the evidence produced before us, that the appellant demanded to search the respondents' boat; that before doing so he stated they were water bailiffs, and showed his warrant in the manner described in the preceding paragraph; that the respondent Jones then requested appellant to read his warrant; that the appellant was unable to do so because it was too dark; that he did not unfold the warrant, but replaced it in his pocket, and that thereupon the respondents resisted and obstructed the appellant, and refused to allow him to search their boat. We thereupon dismissed the said information, being of opinion that under the circumstances stated above, there was not a sufficient production of the Warrant of Appointment as is required by section 56, sub-section 5 of 'The Salmon Fishery Act, 1873' (36 & 37 Victoria, chapter 71), before he proceeded to exercise the authorities given to him under 'The Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1873,' the stopping and searching boats on a salmon river being one of such authorities. The question for the opinion of the Court is whether, under these circumstances, we were right in dismissing the information."

LORD JUSTICE FRY.—Do you say that it was or was not sufficient?

Mr. Wills-Bund.—I say it was sufficient—that there was no obligation on the water bailiff to read the warrant, the words of the sub-section being "the production of the instrument of his appointment." Now, my Lords, I will call attention to a decision of the Lord Chief Justice on this very section, which, I believe, has caused the difficulty. It is in a case of Barnard v. Passmore, 10th Queen's Bench Division, page 75. The facts which gave rise to the question there arose in the same place, only there the water bailiff did not produce a warrant at all, although he had one in his pocket.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—That is a very different thing.

Mr. Wills-Bund.—Your Lordship says this:—"The magistrates were right in refusing to convict. The production by the water bailiff of his appointment is the mode which the Salmon Fishery Acts prescribe of justifying his act. He has no authority until he shows his authority. The production of his appointment by the Board of Conservators is notice to the person against whom he is seeking to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the statutes, that he is a water bailiff, and is intended to prevent resistance and to put the offender from that moment in the wrong. Without proof of the production of his appointment by the water bailiff, any prosecution by him for penalties under the Salmon Fishery Acts must fail."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—I certainly did not mean by that to hold that the setting of the sun put an end to the powers of water bailiffs.

Mr. *Willis-Bond*.—I did not for a moment imagine that your Lordship did; but I submit that the magistrates have rather misconstrued what your Lordship held in that case.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—They have construed me as meaning that the water bailiff must produce that which you cannot read, and that you must needs try to read what you cannot read.

Mr. *Willis-Bond*.—I submit that here I have complied with the Act.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—I think so too. Who appears on the other side?

Mr. *Willis-Bond*.—I believe no one appears for the respondent, my Lord.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—It seems to me to be about as plain a thing as I ever heard in my life. The Magistrates in this case ought, undoubtedly, not to have refused to convict. I am very sorry if anything that I ever said misled them, but I do not think, judging myself with ordinary candour, that I said anything that should have misled them to this conclusion. The warrant must be produced by the bailiff. It seems to be suggested that production means reading or giving the other person an opportunity of reading it. Now, first of all, when dark it cannot be read by anybody, and in the next place giving a person who cannot read an opportunity of reading something, is of no use at all. The Act means what it says, the production of the instrument of his appointment. He has it with him and produces it as a proof that he is what he says he is—a water bailiff—to quote my own words, which, I think, good sense; and to prevent resistance, and put the offender, should he resist, in the wrong, that is the object of it; and there must be something like notice that the person acting has power to act—because, otherwise, anyone might act without authority; but if he produces his authority, and acts in accordance with it, then it puts the other person in the wrong.

In my opinion there was abundant evidence to justify the Magistrates, if they were otherwise satisfied, in convicting, and this case must go back to them.

LORD JUSTICE FRY.—I am of the same opinion.

Mr. *Willis-Bond*.—I am afraid I must not ask for costs. The respondent does not appear.

The Master.—The respondent drove the appellant here by taking the objection.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—That is nothing. The Magistrates ought to have snuffed it out. I think the Magistrates drove it here.

Poisoning Rivers.

This offence is continued; in some places, it might be almost said, with impunity. Its detection is surrounded with great difficulties; and it is of such a damaging character to the fisheries of any river, affecting the food supply, that we feel it is an imperative duty to solicit your Excellency's attention to the observations made by us on this head in our last report.

Erections in Rivers.

No complaints of new erections in rivers during the past year have been made to us. We still however are of opinion that the law in respect to this class of offence should be amended so as to provide a penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the present Act of Parliament.

Capture of Small Pollen in Lough Neagh.

We continue to receive from the Constabulary and others reports and complaints of the wholesale slaughter of small or undersized Pollen, and of their being publicly exposed for sale in cart loads.

The Pollen fisheries of Lough Neagh give a vast amount of employment to a large number of people—men, women, and boys. They are of large commercial value, being chiefly exported by tons weight to England. The practice so extensively carried on of killing the young fish must eventually affect the prosperity of this fishery. In any case it must tend to prevent any development or extension of the industry. A Bill has been introduced into Parliament by private members to limit the size of Pollen which may be lawfully captured or exposed for sale. If this Bill could be passed into law, with such amendments as we have already submitted, it would meet the case and be the means of protecting a source of great wealth and employment to a large class of poor people.

Local Management.

To our observations under this head in last report we beg to call special attention. Every year proves more and more the necessity for greater power over Boards of Conservators being placed in the hands of the Governing Department, analogous to those possessed by the Local Government Board over Boards of Guardians.

At the present moment there is one district in Ireland from whose Clerk we can hardly get even a reply to our communications. Some members of the Board referred to have expressed indignation at such being allowed to go on, and have suggested

that the Clerk or Inspector should be summarily dismissed if he failed in his duty. He is still however continued in office, and the law is permitted to be utterly disregarded by a Public Board and a Public Officer receiving money raised from the public by License Duties.

In another district, gentlemen, some of them being Conservators, have been, and are being allowed to fish the entire season in some places without having paid one penny License Duty. Even after the Fishing Season has closed, the License Duty due was with difficulty, in some cases, obtained from them. In another district the owners of such engines, nearly all of them being Conservators and some Magistrates, are allowed to fish for several months before payment of the License Duty is even demanded of them. In another district no attempt is made to require the 10 per cent. rate on the Poor Law Valuation of Fisheries to be paid, although the Law directs that License Duty shall be paid for all engines used in Salmon Fishing, *before the same are used*, and provides a penalty for non-compliance, of *not less than double the License Duty* for which the engine was liable; and also directs that occupiers of Several Fisheries valued under the Poor Law shall pay 10 per cent. on the valuation thereof. These matters are well known to many, if not all, of the poorer classes who fish in the tideways on their Common Law or Public Rights, and cannot but make them think that the law is not fairly administered. In another, fixed nets, for which no certificates have been issued as provided by law, are allowed to be used with impunity. In several, the accounts are kept in a most irregular and unsatisfactory manner, and although we have furnished printed forms of books for the purpose of having a regular uniform system, we have not been able to correct the abuses, our power being confined to examining the books and accounts. All these matters occur with the sanction and knowledge of the Boards of Conservators referred to.

In concluding our Report, we have again to inform your Excellency that we are indebted to the Royal Irish Constabulary and Coast Guard for many important public services rendered by them during the past year, and for the cordial co-operation and valuable assistance we have at all times received from them in the administration of a complex and difficult code of laws.

We have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY, KNT.

ALAN HORNSBY.

W. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1890.

APPENDIX.

APPROX. NO. LEADERSHIP OF JAPANESE FROM COMB-GRUPO of the SEVENTH of YAMATO, ISHIO, and CHANG engaged in the R.I. INTERVIEW in 1990

[illegible]

Decreases in the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned included at the following places on the Irish Coast during the year 1885, as compared with last week (during 1884), estimated from the Returns received, viz. from the vessels employed in selling shellfish:—

See the World Travel—Yellowknife, Fort McMurray, Fort St. John, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Whitecourt, Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Fort McMurray, Fort St. John, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Whitecourt, Whitehorse, Yellowknife.

In the East Coast—Arlington, Fairview, Amdur, Edin, Linton, Selkirk, Greenock, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, Perth, Brechin, Fraserburgh, Banff, Peterhead.

On the South Coast—Gardens, Kijoro, Baniro East, Fobad, Ben Strand, Fikemawry, Mohrik Head, Tuguel, Ballyroan, Gannaw, Ballymory, Schor's Cove, Oyster Flats, Upper Cove (Kilmore), Old Mass, Unadunawry, New Mass, Travers, Great Forest, Wild Strand, Loney Cove, Mill Cove, Oiler, Red, Oostowran, Ballym.

On the West Coast—Texas, California, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut.

	Financial data in																Total			
	Basic Data				Sub Data				Sub Data				Sub Data							
	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Value	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
Total Value Per	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Revenue	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Cost	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net Profit	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,

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APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the

Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND

Place affected by By-law and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Law.
DUBLIN BAY, (28th Oct., 1862.)	TRAWLING. Prohibiting Trawling by dories drawn from the Battery Light-house at Howth, to the Ragamuffin point of the rocks called the "Muggies;" thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island; thence by a straight line to Dalkey Head, in the direction of the signal station on Killybeg Hill.	DUNSMAN BAY, (4th July, 1869.)	TRAMMEL NETS. Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Moored Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungeness Bay, within the limits formed as follows, namely: the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the Northernmost point of Helwick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacorney Head, in the Co. Wick, and to the North and East of the line through Ballinacorney Head, and to the South and West of the line through Helwick Head, such Trammel or Moored Nets may be set and removed in the water from Three o'clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'clock, a.m., in the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year; and from Five o'clock, p.m., of one day, to Nine o'clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets when set within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such net shall be moored, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every such net Trammel or Moored Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy at least, upon which shall be painted in legible characters on both sides one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
EAST COAST, (14th Feb., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunsey Point to Onehalf Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repeated, as part.)	EVER BAY, (24th Feb., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Banagher River to Doon Point.
(2nd Dec., 1875.)	Repealing as much of the By-law, dated 14th February, 1861, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the line formed as follows, namely: by a straight line drawn from the Ross of Howth in the County of Dub., to Patrick's Island (Shannon), in the County of Dublin; and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Shannon), in the County of Dublin, to Clapham Head, in the County of Lond., and from said Clapham Head to Dunsey Point in the County of Lond., and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Ross of Howth and Dunsey Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.	KESHARE RIVER ESTUARY, (21st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Keshare River, in the County of Kerry, and outward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Calf's Head, the use of Trammel and other Moored Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year, and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
DUNSMAN BAY, &c., (2nd Aug., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Hollyhouse Rock, off Onehalf Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	OLD HENDRICK FLAT (HAIN, KINSHALL, (1st April, 1867.)	Prohibiting to set or use or to be employed of any part of the coast of the county Cork, between the Old Head of Kinshull and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 200 paces of any boat which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in line fishing.
DUBLIN LOUGH, (27th Nov., 1865.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of said Lough of Dublin comprised within a straight line drawn from the Basile of Carrickbeggar, in the County of the Town of Carrickbeggar, to Rathport, in the County of Down, between the hours of Six o'clock in the Evening and Six o'clock in the Morning, during the Months of December, January, and February.	RANTY BAY, (27th August, 1867.)	Permitting the use of Trammel Nets in Ranty Bay County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunset, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and sunset o'clock in the forenoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunset.
EVER BAY, DUNSMAN BAY, (16th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Black Rock, to a place called Doon Point.	RANTY BAY, (11th Sept., 1861.)	Prohibiting Trawling between sunrise and sunset.
GRINAY BAY, (24th Jan., 1864.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in the Bay, and while boats are engaged in Drifting for Herrings or Mackerel, and when boats shall commence fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	WATERFORD HARBOUR, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding two tons measurement, within a line drawn from Gualier Cottage, County Waterford, to Brocks Hill Point, County Wexford.
BRANDON BAY, (23rd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Brandon Point to Coonmore.	WEXFORD COAST, (29th April, 1869.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Drifting or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for Herrings or Mackerel with Drift Nets, and whenever Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Fishing or Mackerel Boats.
RANTY BAY, (27th March, 1868.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crevin Point to Carrigrohery Rock, and from thence to Keshare Point, on the North Shore of Widdly Island.	BRACKEN & DUNSMAN BAY (2nd Oct., 1861.)	Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:— FIRST. —The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as

GENERAL.

APPENDIX, No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the
SEA and OYSTER FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
DUBLIN and DUN- DALK DISTRICTS (East Coast)—cont.	Draw or Wade Nets, having Moohes of less diameter than Three and One-half Inches from hook to hook to be measured along the side of the square, or Pentagon Mesh to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the case when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ballyvalter, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Arranbeg River, both in the County Louth. Second.—The use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty fathoms, or having Moohes of less diameter than One and Three-quarter Inches from hook to hook to be measured along the side of the square, or Seven fathoms to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the case when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Sea Head, in the County Sligo, and Ballyvalter, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth. Third.—The use of nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wade Nets, is hereby prohibited during the Annual Great Season for Salmon and Trout, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.	SEA COAST (between Dunmore Head and Ouldcastle Point), County Down.— continued.	Secondly.—Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or on any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of Donegal between Dunmore Head and Ouldcastle Point, and in all Tidal Waters of Rivers flowing into the Sea between the said points, and also around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off that portion of the said Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with moohes of less than one inch from hook to hook, or four inches in the round when the Net is wet, between the 10th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.
DUBLIN DISTRICT, SOUTH-EAST LOCALITY (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Fuke Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Long, Strongford, from Mullin Point on the western Ballyvaughan Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November each year.	DUNDEAL BAY, (21st April, 1874.)	Respecting By-law of 26th February, 1880, prohibiting use of Nets with Moohes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal inside or to the north-west and north of lines drawn from Bann Point to Tully Head, and from Tully Head to Carrage Head, and from Carrage Head to Blackrock Point, all in the Barony of Donagh and County of Donegal.
SEA COAST, County DUBLIN, (20th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish.	BALLYMURKILL BAY, (7th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or doing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having moohes of at least one and three-quarter inches from hook to hook, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.	SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, near WICKLOW HEAD to CARRIGAN POINT, (1st Sept., 1888.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Seed, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrigan Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having moohes of at least one and three-quarter inches from hook to hook, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.	COAST of DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WATERFORD, (23rd April, 1880.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 25th April, 1880.	Prohibiting between the 30th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Seed, on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lough Island, in the County Dublin, to Carrigan Point, in the County Wicklow, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having moohes of at least one and three-quarter inches from hook to hook, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.	DUBLIN BAY, (10th March, 1886.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Glencree Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Township of Greenlawn, Parish of Glencree, and Barony of Glencree, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having moohes of at least one and three-quarter inches from hook to hook, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.	SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	Prohibiting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Glencree Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Township of Greenlawn, Parish of Glencree, and Barony of Glencree, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SEA COAST (between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head), County DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draft Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draft Nets having moohes of at least one and three-quarter inches from hook to hook, or seven inches in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands. Second.—Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wade Net, or any other description of Draft Net, save legal Draft Nets for the capture of salmon, on that part of the coast between Dunard Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Loughlinish, or any other islands off said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points or off said islands.	SOUTH-EAST COAST, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, (28th Oct., 1889.)	All persons engaged in taking for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the County of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Raven Point, shall immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than two inches in the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all great and fragments of shells raised or taken in such taking, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less diameter than one inch in the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less diameter than one inch, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Shillings.

APPENDIX, No. 3.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1880, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Statute of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Statute of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST, (8th April, 1868.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Wexford Coast, south of River Point, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off the Wexford Coast, south of River Point, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Wexford Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.	TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shells within Tralee Bay, or off or from any of the shore or rocks thereof shall be between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.
CORK HARBOUR, (25th Feb., 1874.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pence. Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunrises and Sunsets, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pence.	TRALEE BAY, (25th Feb., 1874.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Tralee, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
KILMORE HARBOUR and BARRISCOE BAY, (22nd August, 1875.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kilmore Harbour and Bannis River, in the County of Cork, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.	RIVER SHANNON, &c. (25th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, as boat, in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters as taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
LOUGH MALIN, Co. DOUGL, (26th January, 1887.)	Forbidding to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Malin known as the Clontarf Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Fourth.—No person shall, between sunrises and sunsets, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
GALWAY BAY, (12th August, 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.	ARLISH SOUND and CLEW BAY—cont.	Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Arlish Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
GALWAY BAY, (12th August, 1877.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between sunset and sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.	BLACKROCK and BROADHAVEN Bays, &c. (15th April, 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
	Second.—No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.	BLACKROCK and BROADHAVEN Bays, (21st Nov., 1887.)	Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 15th day of November, 1870, as far as they relate to Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in this thereof—
	Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately as any Oysters being brought on board any boat, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall pick, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or from any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no Boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately as any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately as any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Two inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
ARLISH SOUND and CLEW BAY, (15th Nov., 1880.)	First.—Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Arlish Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Arlish Sound, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	SKIBBERY, BALLINACLOUGH and DUNLOUGH Bays, (15th July, 1884.)	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Arlish Sound, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Arlish Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	SKIBBERY, BALLINACLOUGH and DUNLOUGH Bays, (15th April, 1878.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Brood within Skibbery, Ballinacloagh, and Dunlough Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Arlish Sound, the bulk of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Skibbery, Ballinacloagh, and Dunlough Bays, no boat, in Skibbery, Ballinacloagh, and Dunlough Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1890, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Sligo, Ballymoe- Bally, and OUGH- CLIFF, Bally- confinement.	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballymoe, and Drumcliffe Bays, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballymoe, and Drumcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	LOUGH FAYLE, &c. &c. (5th Oct., 1873.)	First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Lough Fyfe, or boat, in Lough Fyfe shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballymoe, and Drumcliffe Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Fyfe shall, immediately on any Oyster being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and as persons shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Lough Fyfe by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, and as persons shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, or taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat in which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oyster within Lough Fyfe; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LOUGH SWILLY, &c. &c. (15th Feb., 1873.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between the 1st May and 1st September), as boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	STRAIGHTFORD LOUGH (13th Nov., 1873.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Bed on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Straightford Lough, or as far from any of the shores or points thereof shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and as persons shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	STRAIGHTFORD LOUGH (21st Dec., 1873.)	First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed in Straightford Lough), as boat in Straightford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, as any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof or elsewhere, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Straightford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and as persons shall take from any rock, strand or shore of Straightford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and as persons shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1890, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.
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Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notes of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notes of By-Law.
CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH—continued.	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Charlingtonford Lough; and every person using any such dredge shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH—continued.	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Charlingtonford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells mixed or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any rock, stream, or shore of Charlingtonford Lough by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH. (11th Jan., 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Charlingtonford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the pump, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Five Pounds, and every such pump, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Charlingtonford Lough; and every person using any such dredge shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH. (1st Aug., 1881.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Charlingtonford Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks in said Lough, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.		Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Charlingtonford Lough; and every person using any such dredge shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH. (20th Oct., 1888.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Charlingtonford Lough, no boat in Charlingtonford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	CHARLINGTONFORD LOUGH. (5th May, 1885.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession any Oysters, in that part of Charlingtonford Lough, in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinacorney Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Ballinacorney, Parish of Charlingtonford, and Barony of Lower Dundalk, during the Close Season for Oysters in Charlingtonford Lough.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1862. 3rd March.	James Walker.	Belfast Lough.	137	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare.</i>				
1862. 14th February.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Clonsilla Bay.	112	16th September, 1880.
1867. 16th July.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	River Shannon.	20	16th September, 1880.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February.	R. T. Evenson.	Dunman Bay.	19	21st November, 1863.
1856. 20th July.	Lord Charles P. P. Clinton.	Bea Haven.	45	24th October, 1867.
1857. 27th August.	Thomas Sedes.	Glasgriffe Harbour.	9	21st October, 1871.
1860. 4th October.	M. C. Cramer.	Oyster Haven.	20	1st February, 1880.
1860. 9th October.	Ebenzer Pike.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1867.
1864. 31st October.	R. T. Addins.	Lough Hyne.	25	1st February, 1880.
1864. 31st December.	W. FitzJames Barry.	Glanes Harbourn.	68	16th November, 1880.
1865. 1st December.	T. McCarthy Collins.	Roaringwater Bay.	75	20th August, 1887.
1867. 10th July.	M. J. C. Longfield.	Roaringwater Bay.	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July.	H. H. Townsend.	Skull Harbour.	220	20th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February.	Richard Lyons.	Malodon River.	15	23th October, 1867.
1869. 15th March.	Stephen Brown.	Dunman Bay.	9	4th October, 1865.
1869. 15th February.	Earl of Bantry.	Adrigole Harbour.	14	9th March, 1878.
1869. 15th February.	Earl of Bantry.	Glasgriffe Harbour.	60	26th October, 1867.
1869. 15th March.	John Warren Payne.	Bantry Bay.	51	19th October, 1876.
1869. 16th June.	Mrs. Catherine Bourke.	Coatresberry Bay.	67	30th August, 1867.
1871. 22nd March.	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Luby.	Bea Haven.	122	15th March, 1876.
1872. 21st June.	Earl of Bandon.	Dunman Bay.	122	31st October, 1883.
1873. 6th March.	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Longfield.	Cork Harbour.	22	27th October, 1867.
1874. 29th January.	Sir H. W. Secher.	Lough Hyne.	30	1st February, 1880.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1855. 22nd September.	John O. Woodhouse.	Meiray Bay.	63	30th October, 1869.
1869. 31st January.	William Hart.	Lough Swilly.	590	16th February, 1880.
1871. 15th July.	Sir James Stewart Bart.	Do.	166	16th March, 1880.
1878. 30th November.	Jane Moore Doherty.	Lough Foyle.	31	14th July, 1886.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October.	Marquis of Downshire.	Dundrum Bay.	33	4th June, 1889.
<i>County Dublin.</i>				
1867. 10th July.	Richard D. Kane.	Howth Strand.	58	19th October, 1869.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1858. 15th February.	Rev. Anthony Magee.	Sallerna and Cloggan Bays, and Sreenastown Bay.	277	16th April, 1860.
1858. 15th February.	Alexander Clondising Lambert.	Kilary Harbour.	114	24th November, 1869.
1860. 11th May.	Edward Browne.	Ballinakil Harbour.	223	24th November, 1869.
1861. 10th January.	William Forbes.	Meenish Bay.	225	24th November, 1869.
1864. 31st October.	St. E. Lynch Aily.	Galway Bay.	160	29th March, 1878.
1864. 31st October.	P. M. Lynch.	Do.	320	25th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December.	T. Young Prior.	Ballinakil Harbour.	50	15th June, 1874.
1864. 31st December.	C. F. Archer.	Do.	48	12th January, 1869.
1865. 1st December.	Captain Achene.	Do.	18	16th April, 1874.
1865. 1st December.	Robert McKenna.	Kilary Bay.	61	16th April, 1874.
1867. 16th July.	William and James St. George.	Galway Bay.	810	26th January, 1878.
1867. 16th July.	Christopher T. Hodgson.	Do.	620	26th March, 1872.
1867. 24th July.	Francis J. Graham.	Barnard Bay.	90	5th December, 1868.
1869. 4th March.	John P. Nolan.	Ard Bay.	280	15th January, 1869.
1873. 31st December.	Gilman Brown.	Ballynakil Bay.	73	25th November, 1869.
1874. 16th April.	Rev. R. Gibbins, B.A.	Kingsown Bay.	132	24th November, 1880.
1876. 28th December.	Edmond O'Flaherty.	Carna Bay.	187	24th November, 1880.
1881. 2nd December.	Cecil Casson.	Ballynakil Harbour.	24	25th November, 1880.

APPENDIX, No. 4—continued.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acre.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1860. 2nd February.	Knight of Kerry.	Valencia Harbour.	78	8th March, 1878.
1867. 10th July.	Thomas Sinden.	River Shannon.	760	29th October, 1876.
1869. 12th February.	Henry Herbert.	Komane Bay.	20	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March.	Earl of Bantry.	Ardgreen Harbour.	240	18th December, 1876.
1878. 31st January.	William Cough Hickie.	River Shannon.	318	18th September, 1888.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July.	Arthur Hamill.	Carlingford Lough.	144	11th June, 1888.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1848. 5th November.	W. H. Carter.	Townmore Bay.	19	24th October, 1887.
1854. 3th November.	Hon. David Plunket.	Killybeg Harbour.	286	27th November, 1889.
1863. 18th July.	John Diebold.	Blackod Bay.	80	19th October, 1887.
1869. 2nd February.	William Houston.	Killybeg Harbour.	48	20th March, 1880.
1869. 18th February.	William McCormick.	Achill Sound.	149	19th October, 1889.
1869. 14th November.	William Pitt.	Do.	1,670	11th September, 1877.
1869. 28th May.	George Olive.	Do.	469	20th September, 1889.
1864. 10th June.	A. W. Wyndham.	Newport Bay.	60	30th December, 1889.
1863. 12th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	180	29th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November.	Law Life Assurance Society.	Do.	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 2nd November.	Marquess of Sligo.	Do.	25	18th September, 1882.
1865. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacHale.	Shores of Achill Island, off Bananary.	129	31st May, 1890.
1865. 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	58	9th October, 1878.
1866. 20th April.	Do.	Do.	270	9th October, 1878.
1868. 9th April.	Miss Anne J. Fowler.	Blackod Bay.	41	19th October, 1887.
1867. 10th July.	Elizabeth Atkinson.	Breadhaven Bay.	48	15th June, 1891.
1867. 10th July.	Townsend Kirkwood.	Saleen Harbour.	17	9th April, 1889.
1869. 14th June.	William Little.	Killala Bay.	180	19th October, 1876.
1872. 28th May.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	308	23th November, 1880.
1879. 2nd July.	James Rowan.	Blackod Bay.	43	29th April, 1881.
1872. 18th December.	William O. McCormick.	Rehman Bay.	95	18th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December.	Benjamin Whitney.	Blackod Bay.	81	20th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December.	Mary Fagan.	Clew Bay.	84	24th May, 1878.
1873. 5th July.	Thomas Shoen Carter.	Townmore Bay.	592	24th October, 1887.
1873. 6th December.	Denis Bingham.	Blackod Bay.	46	12th June, 1891.
1878. 27th December.	Francis Dorman.	Elly Harbour.	53	28th October, 1887.
1878. 28th October.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	1,675	25th November, 1880.
1878. 30th October.	Daniel Conway.	Bellacragher Bay.	2	21st July, 1880.
1881. 14th May.	C. S. S. Dickson.	Achill Sound.	58	19th October, 1889.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1869. 10th June.	John W. Stratford.	Killala Bay.	31	15th January, 1890.
1871. 24th April.	Edward Parke.	Milk Haven.	22	24th October, 1835.
1871. 24th April.	Martin Connors.	Do.	2	31st October, 1883.
1871. 24th April.	Michael Connors.	Do.	2	31st October, 1885.
1872. 2nd March.	Isabella L. Ewles.	Do.	29	31st October, 1835.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1861. 6th March.	Edward Power.	Tramore Bay.	970	19th October, 1839.
1864. 2nd February.	Earl Fortescue.	Do.	83	20th October, 1839.
1864. 19th November.	John R. Dower.	Dungarvan Harbour.	27	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 19th November.	Arthur Boste.	Do.	65	16th September, 1889.
1874. 29th October.	John Kendall.	Dungarvan Bay.	240	13th September, 1889.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1866. 20th April.	William Dargan.	Wexford Harbour.	70	19th December, 1880.
1878. 7th January.	Thomas J. Hutchinson.	Duncormick Estuary.	11	14th December, 1889.

LIST OF LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Front Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Amount of Beds available.
County Wicklow.					A. R. P.	Acres.
103	21st August, 1877.	Henry Penney Trust.	Henry Penney Trust.	Glennanagh Lough.	49 1 10	
County Cork.						
72	16th July, 1877.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	70 0 0	20
77	Do.	John Smith.	John Smith.	Midleton River.	11 0 0	1
78	10th July, 1881.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.	45 0 0	40
104	21st March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.	30 0 0	
110	14th October, 1876.	S. R. Townsend.	S. R. Townsend.	Roaringwater Bay.	340 0 10	340
204	24th March, 1873.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Roaringwater Bay.	148 0 0	
140	27th December, 1875.	Salise H. O'Grady.	Salise H. O'Grady.	Oversky River.	1 1 1	11
160	16th March, 1880.	W. W. Newnham.	W. W. Newnham.	Small Harbour.	22 0 10	24
160	16th March, 1880.	John Arundell.	Y. Arundell.	Small Harbour.	61 0 10	
166	17th March, 1880.	Richard William Johnson.	Richard William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (Ring Point and Ring Island).	94 0 10	
County Kerry.						
2	25th June, 1868.	F. H. Downing.	J. Townsend Trust.	Off Dangan Point.	2 2 24	2
6	21st February, 1862.	John Mahony.	Robert McIlroy.	Kesarey of Kenmare River.	108 0 0	100
8	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	R. J. Mahony.	Do.	147 0 0	11-28
40	15th May, 1865.	Lord Baron Tynny.	Lord Baron Tynny.	Diagh Harbour.	218 0 0	
49	30th December, 1869.	Richard Mahony.	Mr J. C. R. O'Sullivan, M.P.	Kenmare Harbour.	30 0 0	1
50	16th July, 1867.	Stephen E. Collins.	Stephen E. Collins.	Silver Harbour.	319 0 0	
81	21st February, 1867.	Charles Searles.	Charles Searles.	Do.	46 0 0	15-20
91	11th March, 1862.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kenmare Bay.	44 0 0	8
92	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	159 0 0	
139	16th June, 1863.	Robert McGowan.	Robert McGowan.	Bonny Harbour.	64 1 24	10
164	20th November, 1873.	James T. Howard.	S. T. Howard.	Kesarey Bay.	29 0 17	
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	117 0 10	
180	24th October, 1872.	Charles Searles.	Charles Searles.	Bonny Harbour.	317 0 20	
192	27th November, 1862.	Do.	Do.	Do.	46 0 17	
County Clare.						
94	10th June, 1864.	Colonel C. M. Vandelaar.	—	Portmahonagh Bay.	210 0 0	24
County Galway.						
13	10th November, 1864.	J. K. Bawell.	William Young.	Ballyconnedy Bay.	925 0 0	30
16	21st August, 1866.	William Foreman.	John Kendall.	Ardfear Bay.	44 0 0	3
18	2nd February, 1869.	Rev. E. M. Wall.	Walter S. Wall.	Marina & Ardfear Bays.	248 0 0	180
25	2th April, 1864.	Lord Walsworth.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay.	1,770 0 0	180
47	31st October, 1864.	John Kendall.	John Kendall.	Ardfear & Marina Bays.	208 0 0	10
66	31st December, 1864.	F. Marmaly.	Mitchell Henry.	Ballisoduff and Berranbeg Bays.	184 0 0	180
114	24th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Killary Bay.	261 0 0	40
135	4th February, 1875.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	218 0 0	80
140	30th June, 1875.	Lord Walsworth.	Lord Walsworth.	Do.	145 0 0	
210	20th October, 1878.	Mitchell Henry.	Mitchell Henry.	Ballysoduff Harbour.	280 0 0	

No. 5.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of Lines.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	County Wicklow.
145	Nothing done.
	County Cork.
146	About 400,000 Oysters laid down; about 1,000,000 taken off. No fall of spat. Bed well stocked. French Oysters do not succeed on bed. Loss in transit very slight, but a great many die after six months on bed. Of the 100,000 South Oysters laid down, as mentioned in last year's report, two-thirds were lost.
147	No Report received.
148	Do.
149	Do.
150	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down. Very few Oysters on bed. French Oysters do not appear to succeed on any extent on bed, they merely grow. Oyster net in a position at present to purchase seed.
151	No Report received.
152	A. A small sample of American Oysters laid down on part of bed.
153	B. Nothing done since last Report. Beds in a good state. French Oysters succeeded only fairly well. A large quantity of natives now going to be laid down.
154	Bed cleaned and weeds taken from it; it is in a fair state. No Oysters taken off. Planted two thousand natives. Some fall of spat, but not so much as in previous year.
155	
	County Kerry.
156	Nothing done during year.
157	Cleaned from decaying seaweed. 67,000 French Oysters planted, obtained from Lundy. They have succeeded; only about 500 dead, including those that died on the bed after planting. 15,000 Oysters taken off between February and November, 1885. Fall of spat very small. A constable constantly employed on bed. Oysters grow and fit for use on it. On the whole the bed has succeeded fairly well.
158	Cleared of refuse of rotting seaweed and having grass (which grows very thickly on it, and which must be cleared off every year). 44,000 Oysters taken off and sold since January, 1885. None laid down. Fall of spat scarcely perceptible. There is a large quantity of marketable Oysters on bed. The Oysters planted on this bed have taken about five years to grow fit for market.
159	Nothing done since last report.
160	Some cleaning of beds done. A few Oysters taken off for personal use. Beds in a very indifferent state. The ground is becoming subject to a gradual deposit of mud; Oysters consequently get buried. None sold or laid down. No fall of spat observed during the year.
161	No Report received.
162	Do.
163	Beds protected. No Oysters taken off or laid down this year. Fall of spat cannot be told, but it is reported that it has not been much. This is a dry water bed, and it is intended to dredge it this year.
164	Bed preserved, but no Oysters planted or taken off.
165	No Report received.
166	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters taken off. None laid down. A little fall of spat. Oysters stolen off the beds, which are in a bad state.
167	No Report received.
168	Do.
	County Clare.
169	These beds have been allowed to become derelict, but the owner is about to re-stock them.
	County Galway.
170	Has received an extension of time to cultivate bed.
171	No Report received.
172	Do.
173	Same as No. 146.
174	Beds cleaned. French Oysters did not succeed. About 10,000 sold, and 20,000 secured from another bed in this. Small fall of spat. Beds in good state, and well stocked. French Oysters did not succeed.
175	Beds cleaned. 4,000 Oysters sold. 10,000 laid down. There was a large fall of spat. No French Oysters laid down. Those previously laid down all died. The bed is in a better state than it has been for some years.
176	Beds cleaned, and in good order. 9,000 Oysters taken off. 4,000 laid down. Larger fall of spat than for many years. 20,000 Oysters ordered. French Oysters do not succeed on bed.
177	No Report received.
178	20,000 natives Oysters laid down; about 20,000 taken off and sold. Beds have been dredged and cleaned. Has not been much a fall of spat for years. Reported that there are 50,000 under a year old on bed. Widespread and reliable French Oysters put down in January, 1886. None spat well. None of these Oysters died in transit, but about 20 per cent. died on beds. The Oysters bought in January last at 2s per 1,000 were sold in September at 2s per 1,000.
179	Beds cleaned and in a good condition. About 5,000 sold. 10,000 laid down, and 10,000 more ordered. A very large fall of spat. French Oysters never succeeded on this bed.

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.
County Mayo.						
8	17th November, 1852.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Clew Bay.	150 0 10	4
20	25th September, 1855.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	150 0 0	27
47	21st December, 1856.	Colonel F. A. K. Gore.	Sir Chas. A. Gore, bart.	Kilake Bay.	320 0 0	50
120	18th August, 1879.	John Kendall.	John Kendall.	Clew Bay.	66 0 17	10
160	18th January, 1875.	Michael Morris.	—	Do.	3 0 0	3
264	14th September, 1879.	Marla Russell.	Marla Russell.	Do.	4 0 18	4
330	20th December, 1873.	Martin J. Fegan.	—	Do.	19 0 0	10
341	Do.	Francis Malholand.	Francis Malholand.	Do.	19 1 30	8
County Sligo.						
7	17th November, 1852.	Thomas White.	Percy H. Ross.	Ballisodare Bay.	102 1 30	10
20	18th April, 1855.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.	160 0 0	40
28	1st December, 1855.	Richard J. Vaneboyle.	Richard J. Vaneboyle.	Ballisodare Bay.	81 0 0	80
60	18th June, 1857.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	—	Drumcliffe Bay.	87 0 0	10
83	12th March, 1858.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballisodare Bay.	180 0 0	13
68	16th September, 1860.	Henry W. Meredith.	Henry W. Meredith.	Sligo Bay.	30 0 0	6
69	Do.	Geor. Wynter.	High Swenson.	Do.	77 0 0	8
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25 0 0	10
162	11th March, 1870.	R. J. Vaneboyle.	R. J. Vaneboyle.	Ballisodare Bay.	18 0 0	8
169	27th April, 1871.	Agnes M. Nicholson.	W. E. Barrett.	Sligo Bay.	29 1 10	50
170	24th February, 1871.	R. J. Vaneboyle.	R. J. Vaneboyle.	Ballisodare Bay.	114 0 20	6
176	6th January, 1871.	Sr. Geo. Josel Martin.	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Estuary or Bay.	27 3 20	48
163	14th June, 1868.	Percy Harding Ross.	Percy H. Ross.	Ballisodare Bay.	100 0 10	14
174	14th August, 1868.	William Cochran.	Vernon Cochran.	Do.	61 0 0	—
County Donegal.						
150	21st July, 1871.	F. Mansfield.	H. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly.	30 0 0	10
151	18th October, 1874.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30 0 0	—
162	31st March, 1877.	Alex. J. H. Stewart.	Alex. J. H. Stewart.	Sheshorra.	140 0 10	—
Co. Londonderry.						
182	21st July, 1875.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Foyle.	3,250 0 0	100
County Down.						
103	16th September, 1874.	Samuel Marshall.	—	Strangford Lough.	18 0 10	10
County Louth.						
16	1st July, 1864.	Bertram Hinder.	G. O. Woodhouse.	Carlingford Lough.	21 0 10	—
27	1st December, 1865.	John O'Hara Woodhouse.	Do.	Do.	26 0 0	—
28	6th June, 1866.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28 0 0	—
27	18th September, 1868.	Lord Charnock.	Do.	Do.	26 0 0	—

No. 5—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 5.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of Lease.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Mayo.	
2	Worked with No. 26. Some report applies to this bed.
23	Beds clean and in good order. Fair quantity of old Oysters on them. 40,000 Oysters (from Thirubary) laid down, after the summer's growth at South Mayling. French Oysters laid down in former years did fairly well, but there was a considerable mortality. Owner believes that nothing will revive Oyster beds of Ireland except a natural general spat.
47	The usual cleaning of bed took place. A limited number of Oysters taken off for private consumption. No Oysters laid down. Good fall of spat, but a great proportion of it carried away by strong tides. Part of bed in good order, part suffers from shifting sand. Owing to deep water the best part of bed is difficult to work. Part operations tend to show that it is suitable for growing and fattening, but not for breeding.
123	Extensive of three given to cultivate this bed.
140	Do.
141	About 600 sold, and 3,500 laid down. Beds improved. No French Oysters laid down. All those previously laid down died on bed.
173	Bed cleared of weeds, and have a considerable quantity of brood and parent Oysters on it. Clean shells and shingle put on as collectors. No Oysters taken off. About 2,000 laid down. From six to eight spat on these shells. In 1887 there was a good fall of spat in Clew Bay, which will afford some promising next season, as it will then be of size. After this there will be a better opportunity of stocking beds.
241	Beds clean and maintained in good order. No Oysters taken off or laid down. Small fall of spat. Beds at present in good state. The owner states to have a good stock on hand and wishes for a good market to dispose of same.
County Sligo.	
7	Dredge prepared for reception of a large quantity about to arrive. 28,000 sold; 81,000 laid down. Small fall of spat. In first class with flag order.
49	The sand is covering a large portion of this bed. Cannot be worked or planted until sand is observed.
10	Beds cleaned and Oysters sorted. About 2,000 sold. No fall of spat in open sea, but that of 1887 in enclosed breeding-ponds grows remarkably well, and some of them will be fit for market this season. About 30,000 two-year old Oysters transferred from breeding-ponds to sea. Stock on beds rather increased. Of late the seasons have not been favorable to fall of spat in bed. Since 1887 all spat has been killed while floating. French Oysters (Arctique) died on beds. This Report includes leases Nos. 88, 94, and 111.
64	Bed cleared of weeds and kept in working order. 80,000 Oysters sold. Very little fall of spat. The part of the bed that is being worked is in fair order and fairly stocked. 30,000 Dutch Oysters were planted in May, and about 17,000 French in January, March, April, and May; they are doing fairly well. They have the benefit of the sea, but a considerable number died on bed.
126	Bed cleaned. About 10,000 taken off and sold up to 11th December, 1887. About 45,000 Green American Oysters laid down, and 2,000 Dutch are tried. No fall of spat. Bed fairly stocked with American Oysters. American Oysters laid down last spring have done very well. Those that survive good condition and growed fairly quickly on this bed. There is a considerable loss in connection with roughness, as many are found dead, or in a moribund condition, after planting. The French Oysters are too delicate for this bed.
127	No Report received.
128	About 100 sold. Very large fall of spat. Bed in new hands since September, 1887. Present Lessee has a high opinion of the bed.
130	Worked with No. 23.
131	Nothing done. Bed about to be let.
132	Worked with No. 55.
133	Between 15,000 and 20,000 laid down, and also brick to catch spat. About 4,500 sold. A good fall of spat. Beds in pretty fair state. About 9,000 deep sea French oysters laid down. French oysters did very well after those years. Very few died.
143	Worked with No. 7 above.
164	Beds in good order. 4,000 sold, some laid down. A good fall of spat in 1887 and 1888, but the current on this bed is so rapid that it is carried to neighbouring public beds. The operations on this bed have been experimental, noting the progress of the American, Brittany, North Sea, and Delmaine Oysters laid down in 1887. The American were found satisfactory, the mortality being excessive, those surviving going too much to shell, and when opened not edible, some being ascribed, when this and poor. The Brittany have not grown so much to shell, and open admirably. The North Sea have been a failure; they fattened well the first few weeks, but after spawning they died to the extent of 60 per cent.; the survivors have never recovered standard. 8,000 Delmaine Oysters, which were laid down, grew and fattened well.
County Donegal.	
107	Some starfish and other things injurious to the Oysters removed. Some hundreds taken off and sold. About 1,400 laid down.
108	There has been a remarkable fall of spat this year on the beds, which are in a fairly promising state.
146	Bed not now in existence.
County Londonderry.	
242	Bed abandoned. (Reasons about being revised.)
County Down.	
121	Bed cleared. (Reasons about being revised.)
County Louth.	
20	Worked in connection with No. 27.
27	Beds well stocked with American Oysters, which do well on these beds. Up to October 1887 there were sold off the Ballinacraig bed about 2,250,000. Between 1st January and 31st May there were planted 3,200 barrels of American Oysters. The beds are in very good order. No French Oysters planted on them. A small experiment with French and Dutch in previous years did not succeed.
35	Worked with 27.
67	No Report received.

Appendix
No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6.

Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to the undermentioned Nine places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1889.

	Salmon, No. of Boxes of 140 lbs. each.	Herrings, No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Mackerel, No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Cod, No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	8,592	18,844	15,707	7,313
Nottingham,	2,487	3,511	3,684	2,614
Bradford,	2,596	3,378	3,371	3,819
Manchester,	2,467	2,455	2,075	1,660
Sheffield,	2,407	2,482	2,074	2,715
Wolverhampton,	2,110	3,304	3,561	2,553
Leeds,	4,373	6,012	6,714	3,497
Liverpool,	11,854	19,642	17,985	11,543
Birmingham,	5,711	8,103	6,942	2,578
Total, 1889,	52,189	77,549	76,028	45,479
" 1888,	52,384	65,931	75,595	48,410
Decrease,	195	Increase, 11,618	Decrease, 567	Decrease, 2,931

	Computing Salmon at £6 10s. per box, the price realized in Liverpool, (s)	£	s.	d.
" Herrings at 13s. 6d. do.	do., do.,	(s)	52,413	1 6
" Mackerel at 17s. 6d. do.	do., do.,	(s)	65,924	10 0
" Cod at 18s. do.	do., do.,	(s)	40,951	2 0

Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places, £499,097 3 s

(s) Average price in London, 1s. 6d. per lb., equal to £11 5s. per box.
(s) Do. do., 20s. per box.
(s) Do. do., 19s. 6d.
(s) Do. do., 19s. 6d.

The quantity of Mackerel captured at the 21 stations in Ireland, mentioned at page 6, by boats belonging to the United Kingdom, so far as returns have been received from these places, was 247,393 boxes, which realized the sum of £123,060, at an average cost of about 11s. 4½d. per box. The total quantity captured and landed in Ireland, of which we can get record was—as shown in Appendix 2—444,791 cwt., valued at £156,154. From many parts of the coast, however, no returns have been received.

Appendix,
No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported during the Year 1889.

Port.	Quantity.			Description.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels and Boxes.	
Ballin,	—	—	1,423	Herrings.
Belfast,	95	10	—	Herrings.
Coleraine,	233	15	—	Herrings and Hake.
Cork,	995	—	—	Cod, Herrings, Haddock, and Ling.
Drogheda,	12	—	—	Herrings and Ling.
Dublin,	130	—	8,300	Herrings and Ling.
Dundalk,	7	6	550	Herrings and Ling.
Galway,	—	—	4,154	Herrings.
Limerick,	1,033	14	—	Herrings.
Londonderry,	732	10	—	Cod, Ling, Herrings, and Salted or Grayfish.
Newry,	5	—	1,600	Cod and Herrings.
Sligo,	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	1	2	3,874	Haddock, Herrings, and Ling.
Wexford,	529	10	—	Cod and Herrings.
Trillick,	—	—	—	—
Westport,	27	—	981	Herrings and Ling.
Wexford,	6	—	—	Herrings.
Total, 1889,	3,609	7	20,833	
" 1888,	715	13	41,291	

APPENDIX, No. 8.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1889.

Summary.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1889.															1886. Amount of Licence Duty.	1887. Percentage on Four Low Valuations.	1888. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Fish, &c., Interest on Bank Accounts, &c., &c.	1889. Amount of Subscription received.	1890. Total Amount received.	1891. Average No. employed.
	1. Salmon Bait.	2. Ocean Licence.	3. Small Boat.	4. Drift Net.	5. Drift Boat.	6. Trammel Net, for Pollack.	7. Pole Net.	8. Bag Net.	9. Fly Net.	10. Stake Net.	11. Head Net.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Dip, Tye, &c.	14. Drift Boat.	15. Long Boat.						
1. Dublin.	51	-	-	50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183 0 0	-	8 0 0	-	133 10 0	224
2. Wick.	160	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820 0 0	-	35 0 0	-	303 6 8	501
3. Waterford.	127	3	28	52	72	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	24	-	-	1,180 0 0	31 0 0	102 13 7	4 0 0	1,586 16 7	1,390
4. Limerick.	554	8	20	18	78	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	721 0 0	35 10 0	36 9 1	-	885 8 1	934
5. Cork.	141	-	-	48	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389 0 0	32 12 0	18 17 6	31 16 0	588 7 0	425
Do (Bandon).	85	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380 0 0	-	8 1 4	-	135 1 4	358
6. St. Johnstown.	1	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 0 0	-	0 10 0	-	54 10 0	107
7. Bantry.	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	-	-	45 0 0	67
8. Kinsale.	14	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 0 0	15 0 0	20 2 0	-	116 2 0	102
9. Killybegs.	154	4	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	598 0 0	37 6 0	5 19 6	-	426 7 5	548
10. Limerick.	840	45	28	50	50	-	10	-	42	-	18	77	-	-	-	2,540 0 0	55 34 0	147 0 0	-	2,397 12 8	1,560
11. Galway.	169	35	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	24	-	-	-	818 10 0	80 35 0	4 11 6	-	905 11 6	523
12. Ballyvaughan.	50	-	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182 0 0	1 0 0	8 10 6	-	143 10 6	255
13. Berrig.	8	-	-	50	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285 0 0	14 0 0	8 30 0	-	302 10 0	300
14. Ballyva.	110	2	-	50	20	-	-	5	-	-	7	22	-	-	-	502 0 0	-	2 8 4	-	508 8 4	508
15. Higo.	27	-	-	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	155 0 0	46 0 0	4 6 0	179 18 0	348 0 0	207
16. Ballyvaughan.	255	10	-	45	4	-	5	-	1	-	5	41	-	-	-	417 0 0	-	35 1 0	241 7 0	493 8 6	517
17. Liscannoy.	98	-	-	32	22	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	23	-	324 10 0	-	8 21 6	-	360 7 6	377
18. Liscannoy.	161	-	-	60	72	-	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	808 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	486 0 0	1,359 0 0	703
19. Coleraine.	30	-	-	131	9	72	-	5	-	-	5	-	45	-	-	741 0 0	106 0 0	65 16 0	-	925 16 0	1,069
20. Ballyvaughan.	80	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	315 10 0	35 0 0	3 12 10	-	347 9 10	118
21. Drogheda.	106	4	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	43	-	-	-	558 0 0	18 0 0	3 19 0	-	675 18 0	800
22. Drogheda.	61	-	-	52	-	-	2	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	345 0 0	8 0 0	14 16 6	1 0 0	330 16 6	336
Total, 1889.	2,527	61	28	516	476	88	34	35	50	2	48	288	4	48	27	10,060 10 0	710 16 0	875 15 6	960 0 0	12,550 16 6	12,370
Total, 1888.	2,281	180	100	900	1,007	117	35	49	58	3	48	305	8	16	18	9,325 0 0	601 16 0	410 7 11	906 11 0	12,546 7 11	12,356

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:-

1. Salmon Bait.	1 man.	6. Drift Net.	4 men.	9. Fly Net.	4 men.	12. Dip, Tye, &c.	7 men.
2. Ocean Licence.	8 men.	7. Trammel Net.	5 do.	10. Stake Net.	4 do.	13. Sawyers.	8 do.
3. Fly Net.	4 do.	8. Pole Net.	2 do.	11. Head Net.	1 man.	14. Coghills.	1 man.
4. Drift Net.	8 do.	5. Bag Net.	4 do.	15. Box, crib, &c. (every 45 men).		15. Long or Frame Net.	1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

Table showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1889, inclusive.

Amount received for Licence Duty.		Amount received for Licence Duty.		Amount received for Licence Duty.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1863	3,009 7 0	1872	8,968 1 8	1881	9,369 0 10
1864	6,541 5 0	1873	8,640 14 0	1882	9,936 10 0
1865	6,229 16 8	1874	8,418 8 0	1883	9,790 0 8
1866	7,058 8 8	1875	8,457 1 8	1884	9,876 0 0
1867	7,307 0 0	1876	9,078 3 10	1885	10,746 15 0
1868	7,003 10 0	1877	9,790 11 0	1886	10,852 4 8
1869	6,790 8 4	1878	9,835 16 0	1887	9,882 10 0
1870	7,811 18 4	1879	9,683 14 0	1888	10,625 0 0
1871	8,893 15 9	1880	9,563 14 10	1889	10,820 10 0

APPENDIX, Pa. 12.

Amounts of Income Tax payable in each District in England and for Felling for Salaries, January, 1910

District	1. 1st Div.	2. 2nd Div.	3. 3rd Div.	4. 4th Div.	5. 5th Div.	6. 6th Div.	7. 7th Div.	8. 8th Div.	9. 9th Div.	10. 10th Div.	11. 11th Div.	12. 12th Div.	13. 13th Div.	14. 14th Div.	15. 15th Div.	16. 16th Div.
1. Brixton	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
2. Wandsworth	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 00 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 00 0	0 0 0							0 00 0	—	—
3. Westminster	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
4. Kensington	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
5. Chelsea	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
6. St. James's	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 00 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 00 0	0 0 0							0 00 0	—	—
7. St. George's	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 00 0	1 00 0	1 00 0	0 00 0	1 0 0							0 00 0	—	—
8. St. Andrew's	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 00 0	1 0 0							0 00 0	—	—
9. St. Martin's	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
10. St. Paul's	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
11. St. John's	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	—	—
12. St. Mary's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
13. St. Peter's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
14. St. George's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
15. St. Andrew's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
16. St. Martin's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
17. St. Paul's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
18. St. John's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
19. St. George's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—
20. St. Andrew's	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 00 0	0 0 0							1 0 0	—	—

APPENDIX, No. 11.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SALMON AND TROUT.			
Dublin District.			
River Liffey, (18th Jan., 1885.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 300 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the West Bridge and the Island Bridge Westward a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	Derry Water and River Derry, (25th Oct., 1870.) —continued.	glan, and the Termonahilly River; and in the Greenfield, Killybegh and Derry Rivers, from the bounds of the County Cavan, forming part thereof by Killybegh to the bounds of the County Wicklow, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, (18th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	Potter River, (25th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Brittas Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Grand Meadow Water and Swords River, (28th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, or to run the banks of the Grand Meadow Water and Wood or Swords Rivers, any Spear, Lyster, Stakehook, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of taking eels only) or any Dredge or Angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	Dowrymore River, (18th Feb., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
Wexford District.			
River Slaney, (25th March, 1884.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryquarry Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.	East River, (21st Oct., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.
River Slaney, (22nd Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on beach Banks between Rossmore and Burtree, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferryquarry Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.	Waterford District.	
River Slaney, (19th Oct., 1882.)	Repealing By-Law dated 4th March, 1862, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less size than one-and-three-quarters inches from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferryquarry Bridge and Rossmore, and in the same thereby permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of two-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (or Five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Wexford.	Bomborough Duane, Co. Kilkenny, (16th June, 1868.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within the Waters in, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Bomborough, in the County of Kilkenny; Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Rossmore Bridge to Rossmore, (13th Dec., 1886.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other matters in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Rossmore Bridge to the source of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.	Carrick River, (17th July, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Derry Water and River Derry, (25th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the river and streams flowing, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybegh to Annetragh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballin-	River Suir, (17th Aug., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of all English (Square Angle Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges of Suir Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Clonsilla.
		River Suir, New, and Barrow, (repealed), (18th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 15th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, New, and Barrow (excluding, above a line drawn due West across said River from Killybegh Point, County Wicklow, to Drumcree Point, in the County of Kilkenny, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumcree Point, in the County of Kilkenny, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford).

APPENDIX, No. 11—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1890, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.		Lismore District—continued.	
Whole District. (24th Feb., 1885.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Boat used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.	Whole District. (11th Dec., 1883.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Lismore District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Boat used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Whole District. (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving Fish close in to the banks of any River within the Waterford District.	Whole District. (2nd January, 1885.)	Prohibiting the poaching, between Sea and Shore at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spout, Lyner, Struckdown, or Gull except as afloat for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line.
Tidal Waters. (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to harrow Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Carragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m. on Saturday and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.	River Blackwater. (11th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, in any season whatsoever, from or off the Mill-dam at Clonsilla, on said River Blackwater, in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.
Upper or Fresh Waters. (24th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Sea and Shore, at any season of the year, on or near the Banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the Waterford District, any Spout, Lyner, Struckdown, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).	River Blackwater and Tributaries. (20th June, 1885.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Stake Net system of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 170 yards.
Lismore District.		Cork District.	
Between Helrick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (6th Nov., 1874.)	Repealing By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 500 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Helrick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No less or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used as a line distance from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River up at present defined each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the sea prevailing in on the tide and already drifting.	Tidal Waters. (11th Sept., 1882.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spout, Lyner, Otter, Struckdown, Dred-draw, or Gull, except that the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Boat by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Between Helrick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, &c. (10th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cot, Carragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprise the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Helrick Head, in the County of Waterford, in Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into and Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of eight of the Clock, a.m. on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.	Tidal Waters. (13th Sept., 1883.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-bank, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.
River Blackwater. (14th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portions of the River Blackwater, or its Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland boundary between the Townlands of Sincilly and Newport Run on the West, to the Townland boundary between the Townlands of Carragh and Ballynahinch on the East, all in the County of Waterford.	Tidal Waters. (17th January, 1884.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, as in or from the Tidal Portion of any River and their Tributaries flowing into the sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycotton on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the West, all in the County of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the Licence issued for the Boat used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

APPENDIX, No. 11—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 11—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.		Cork District—continued.	
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1883.)	Prohibiting during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a floatings and leading weights attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—commencing at the River Lee, opposite between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, to the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Donohoe, on the North.	Argishan River. (24th Feb., 1883.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argishan River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Ovenshagh or Bivis River with the said Argishan River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Cork, and County of Cork.
River Lee. (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets except Landing-Nets, an auxiliary to nets not in use in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Price's Wharf.	Argishan River. (19th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argishan River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
River Lee. (31st March, 1873.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the South Channel, and in the mill-race and frisks from main sluices with a Spout, Lyster, Otter, Strickland, Dredge or Gull, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or depositee thereof.	Bandoo River. (19th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Bandoo River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to Fragments Point.
River Lee & Rivers issuing into Cork Harbour. (19th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or to north of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to mainland on the West.	Bandoo River. (19th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandoo situated between the Bridge of Inchmahonee and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Roche's Point, in the Townland of Roche's Point, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Shipyard, on the east.
Idem. (20th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters, inside or to North of a line from Lighthouse at Roche's Point to Mainland on the West having Buoy of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from keel to keel, to be measured along the side of the square, or two inches to be measured all round each such Buoy, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is used.	Bandoo River. (19th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spout, Lyster, Otter, Strickland, Dredge, or Gull (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line only) in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Bandoo situated between the Bridge of Inchmahonee and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Fashford on the east to O'Brien on the west.
Idem. (17th Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Buoy of greater dimensions than two and one-half inches from keel to keel, or two inches to be measured all round each such Buoy, in or on board any Boat, Cut, Crough, or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templemore Church, from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point on the East, to the Mainland on the West.	Bandoo River. (9th July, 1885.)	Prohibiting, in continuation in part of By-Law dated the 25th October, 1879, the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bandoo River or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's course, from the Stream on the East Side of said River, dividing the Townlands of O'Connell and Ballinacorney in a westerly direction to the opposite shore.
River Lee. (20th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat, Cut, or Crough in that part of River assessed of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace on the north, near a place known as the Brick Field, in the opposite shore, or in the tidal part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Customs House in the City of Cork, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and half past 6 o'clock on Monday morning; or in the North Channel of said River between Marlinga Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channel between the City at Drury Bridge opposite Kegan's Mill, leading to Cross's Quay and St. Fin Barre's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.	Bandoo and Argishan Rivers. (12th July, 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Bannin and Bannin, at any season of the year, so near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Bandoo and Argishan Rivers, or on or near Mill Pools or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spout, Lyster, Strickland, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary in angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
		Waterheen District.	
		River Lee and Ballinacorney Bay. (17th Sept., 1875.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Ballinacorney Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Lee in the County of Cork, situated in line to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Carranmore (on the mainland), to a point on the Townland of Farnhammore (Sharkin Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmoe (Sharkin Island) to a point on the Townland of Ballinacorney (on the mainland).

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1880, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notions of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notions of By-Law.
Bantry District.			
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from knut to knut (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County Cork and Crow Head in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off the coast, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	River Shannon, (5th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Turinacurry, on the River Shannon.
Shannon, Ouse, or Dromagh, Ouse, and Carrigbeg Rivers, (1st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of River Shannon, or Ouse, or Carrigbeg, or Dromagh, Ouse, and Carrigbeg.	More Shannon and Malague, (16th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Farnham Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Malague.
Keshmone District.			
Keshmone River or Bay, (3rd Dec., 1873.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Keshmone River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Twenty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to haul the water, or to throw stones or other missiles therein, during the time of shooting or drifting Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Keshmone River or Bay.	River Shannon, Malague, and Ashington, and Clonsilla Bay, (16th Nov., 1874.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Ashington, from Ashington Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay. Fourth.—No Drift Nets below or against a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Ashington Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the time of low water such as ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonsilla Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Knockin, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the River Malague or Ashington.
Killarney District.			
Glenties Estuary (17th Oct., 1855.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, in the Estuary of Glenties inside the Bar of Inch.	River Doel, (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Doel situated between Berben Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Whale District, Tidal Waters, (5th Feb., 1855.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal waters in the Killarney District with a Spear, Lystin, Ouse, Round-head, Dred-draw, or Gilt, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Beek by the owner or collector thereof.	Lough Derg, (16th June, 1877.)	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 15 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from knut to knut for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.
Churne or Water-ville River—Waterville Weir, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rails of the Weir, and of the Bars or posts of the Weir, or of the Bars or Rails of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.	Doel, (16th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Eels, between 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning in Lough Derg.
Waterville River, (16th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon same day in each week during Open Season.	River Shannon, (5th Feb., 1866.)	Repealing the first clause of By-Law dated 28th November, 1865, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the 1st day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person, or by any woman whatsoever (save by single net and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift
Limerick District.			
River Shannon, Mizen Head, (5th Feb., 1866.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wallesey Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 25th February.	River Shannon, (22nd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-Law dated 28th November, 1865, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the 1st day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person, or by any woman whatsoever (save by single net and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift
River Shannon, (22nd Nov., 1862.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knut to knut (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.		

APPENDIX No. 11—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1890, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX

No. 11.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Limerick District—continued.		Galway District—continued.
River Shannon, (21st Dec., 1887) —continued.	Not to use any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a fast rope and lead or weights affixed thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing Weir known as the Lea Weir and a line down the North and South sides of the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Graigue Island.	Clare and Glan-Gal- way or Tuamshinga- moo Rivers, Co. Galway, (21st Dec., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River known as the Clare and the Glan-Galway or Tuamshinga- moo Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.
River Shannon, (21st Dec., 1886.)	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any door of any stake, head, abut, or lead weir or stake set in River Shannon further inland or thereabouts than the position, traps, chambers, or eyes to which said doors belong, or to adopt any contrivances by means of which said doors may be opened or shut from the shore or banks of said river.	Kilbrigan River, Tullis portion, (21st Jan., 1883.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether on same or opposite sides. Second.—Until the Net first shot has been landed, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of said first Net. Third.—No Net set to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the landing shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but landing is not to be unreasonably delayed to disadvantage or injury of a person waiting to use another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (21st Aug., 1888.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the mesh, measured when the Net is wet.	Owennore River, Co. Mayo, (15th May, 1882.)	Sligo District. Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owennore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.
River Fergus, (28th Jan., 1882.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Banis, on the River Fergus.	Owennore River, Co. Mayo, (15th May, 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from loat to loat (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet.) within or much of the said Rivers Owennore or Ballynary, Owennore and Murnin, as far above the mouth as defined, during the month of the Months of June, July, and August, or in any or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
River Fergus, (15th Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.	Owennore or Bally- nary, Owennore and Murnin Ri- vers, (15th Feb., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from loat to loat (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet.) within or much of the said Rivers Owennore or Ballynary, Owennore and Murnin, as far above the mouth as defined, during the month of the Months of June, July, and August, or in any or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Malina River, (1st March, 1881.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as afloat to mid and line in River Malina, above Railway-bridge below Adam.	Whole District, (21st May, 1878.)	Kilballe District. Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-quarter inches from loat to loat (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
River Malina, (21st Jan., 1883.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballydough, on the River Malina.	May River and Tri- victoria, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River May and Tri-victoria during April and May in each year—Lengths Quin and Cullen excepted.
Malina River, (15th Sept., 1882.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 17th October, 1879, prohibiting Drift Nets between Ferry Dam Bridge and Bridge of Adam, and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in that part of the Malina River, between the dam down above said River at the southern boundary of the Township of Ballynary, on the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore at the Township of Clonmore and the Old Bridge of Adam, all in the County of Limerick.	Kilballe Bay, (1st March, 1879.)	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Kilballe Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Post at Rosinore in the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Kilballe outside or to the northward of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the Bay of Kilballe or in the same boat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Kilballe it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water.
Gash River, (15th Feb., 1886.)	Permitting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with meshes of one and a-quarter inches from loat to loat in the River Gash, in the County of Kerry.		
	Galway District.		
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (14th July, 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of the Downstream, commonly called Strucknet or Haulnet, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Haul, or their Tributaries.		
Whole District, (15th Sept., 1882.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, secured in part or in whole with any matter of thing, or otherwise.		

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1890, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Sligo District.		Londonderry District.	
Sligo River, (1st March, 1870.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-bank covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.	River Foyle, (28th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.	Bassacourt Lake and Stranahan, (22nd April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish, other than 8-ounce and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.
Ballyshannon District.		Tidal Waters, (6th June, 1873.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon, or Trout or any other kind of fish, set, or sweep, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the whole of the sea along the coast between Hishin Head, in the County of Donegal, and the townland boundary between the townlands of Divisnagilly and Drumbilly, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said seas between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of District, (26th Oct., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between marine and inland for purposes of taking fish or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of lakes and uppers or fresh water portions of rivers, or in any other salt-water or weirs in the Ballyshannon district, any spear, trident, strickle, or gill (except a gill to be used solely as auxiliary in angling for salmon legally with rod and line).	Upper or Fresh Water portions of District, (3rd Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between marine and inland, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or Lough within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the point of the townland boundary between the townlands of Divisnagilly and Drumbilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Farrah in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Trident, Strickle, or Gill (except a Gill for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary in angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
Erne River, (12th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.	Caterham District.	
Erne River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instruments commonly called and known by the name of the Spoon-net, or any other instrument of the like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due north across the River from the point of Carrickmellum dam, by the Eastern point of the Mullinagh, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.	Lough Neagh, (28th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Pollan.
Lough Lough River, (30th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said Lough between Belleek and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.	Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1866.)	Permitting Pollan to be taken by Trammel or Set Nets composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten fathoms to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, from the 1st of March to the 15th August.
Barry Water, or River Barry, (25th June, 1872.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the direction the Net is web, within so much of the River Barry Water, or River, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.	White District, (18th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Letterkenny District.		Tidal Waters, and Lough Neagh and Beg, (16th Dec., 1873.)	First.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, or any other kind of fish, set, or sweep, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprise the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the point of the townland boundary between the townlands of Drumbilly and Drumbilly in the County of Londonderry and the Point of Portlough in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning. Second.—Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollan or as so named any kind, set, or sweep, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Crane or Bannagan River, (6th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Crane or Bannagan River, and within one mile upwards and downwards thereof.		
Crane or Bannagan River, (30th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between marine and inland for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Bannagan River and its tributaries, within the said District, any Spear, Trident, Strickle, or Gill (except a Gill for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary in angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).		

APPENDIX No. 11.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 11.
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Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Time effected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.	Place effected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.
	Castlerea District.—continued.		Dundalk District.—continued.
Upper Fresh Water portions of Rivers in Dis- trict. (3rd Nov., 1889.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent so to take Fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Down, and Londonderry, which comprise the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Mullinthead in the County of Down, and the Townland boundary between the Townlands of Drumagilly and Dunahill in the County of Londonderry, any Spout, Lyster, Stricklehead, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to seining for Salmon legally with rod and line).	Tidal Waters, (30th June, 1875.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water of District between Downy Point and Ballinacorney Point, in the County of Louth, with a Spout, Lyster, Otter, Stricklehead, Drove-draw, or Gull, except when the latter may be used solely as auxiliary to seining with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
Lough Neagh, (8th Dec., 1878.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollan, in, or on board any boat, net, or covey, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the season of the year for Salmon, Trout, and Pollan, in said Lough Neagh.	Tidal Waters, (17th April, 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal water in that part of the Dundalk District situated between Ballinacorney Point and Ballinacorney Point, both in the County of Louth, with a Spout, Lyster, Otter, Strickle- head, Drove-draw, or Gull, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxil- iary to seining with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.
	Ballycastle District.		Dragheda District.
Ball River, (2nd Feb., 1889.)	Respecting Definition of Ball River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 9th Feb., 1884.	River Boyne Tidal Waters, (12th Jan., 1889.)	First.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets of greater length than thirty-five yards. Second.—Prohibiting use of Draft Nets at a less distance from each other than one hundred yards. Third.—Prohibiting shooting of Nets simul- taneously from points on both banks which are opposite each other, so as to leave the Nets in the water at the same time, but ordering that the Nets first shot from one bank shall be hauled before that from the opposite point is shot.
Between Clough Head and Bal- lagon Point. (25th April, 1879.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clough Head and Ballagon Point, in the County of Louth.		

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT IN

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
1. Dublin, .	Sherrins to Wicklow.	Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.
2. Wexford, {	Wicklow to Kila Bay, East of Bannock Bay.	Between 15th September and 30th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 25th September and 1st April.
3. Waterford, .	Kila Bay to Helrick Head.	" 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick, .	Helrick Head to Ballisodine.	" 31st August and 15th February.
5. Cork, .	Ballisodine Head to Galley Head.	{ From Ballisodine to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head save in Dunleavy and Arpsheen Rivers, between 15th August and 15th February; for Dunleavy, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Arpsheen, between 31st August and 1st March.
6. Skibbereen, .	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	{ Between 15th September and 1st May, save in the Don River, between 30th September and 1st May.
6A. Bantry, .	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	Between 30th September and 1st May.
6B. Kenmare, .	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
7. Killybeggy, .	Lamb Head to Donmore Head, including Bishakra.	{ Between Donmore Head and Caghlan Point, embracing the Market Islands, the sea and sea coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the River Maize, Lanna, Carragh, and Bodachy or Bedy, and their Lakes and Tributaries, between 31st July and 17th January. Between Caghlan Point and Bolea Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Bolea Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these two points, save the River Inny and the Waterfall or Curra River and their Tributaries, between 31st July and 1st May. In the River Inny and its Tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May. In Waterfall or Curra River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.
8. Limerick, .	Donmore to Hags Head.	{ Between 31st July and 15th February, save in River Cusheen and Maize, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Donmore Head, and between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points. For River Cusheen (save to its Mouth) and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Maize River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Donmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.

NOTE.—The first section of the 10th & 11th Vols., & 314, requires there shall not be fewer than 10 days Close Season in each Fishery.
 WATERSIDE CLOSE SEASON.—By the 11th section of the 20th & 21st Vols., & 314, no Salmons or Trout shall be taken for or within any way, except by High Boat and Loek, between six o'clock on Friday morning and six o'clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

No. 12.

Annexes,
No. 12.

the different Districts in Ireland at date of this Report.

No.	Fresh Water.	Angling with Coarse Lines.	Angling with Single Net and Lines.	Date of last change.	Principal Rivers in District.
1	{ Same as Tidal, save between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, which is between 15th August and 1st April. }	{ Same as for Nets in Fresh Water. }	{ Between 21st Oct. and 1st day of Feb., save Roundwood Water and Wood Ewers, between 14th Oct. and 1st Feb. }	{ 15th Oct. 1874. 21st July, 1882. 27th Jan. 1883. }	{ 1. Liffey, Boy, Vartry. }
2	{ Between 18th Sept. and 20th April. }	{ do. }	{ Between 20th Sept. and 15th May, save River Slaney and Trillick, between 18th Sept. and 15th February. }	{ 20th Dec. 1875. 2nd Oct. 1882. 25th Dec. 1883. }	{ 2. Slaney, Carrigrohilly, Inch, Urris, Boco. }
3	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between 20th Sept. and 1st Feb., save River Slaney and Trillick, between 18th Oct. and 1st Feb. }	{ 25th Nov. 1874. 15th Feb. 1883. }	{ 3. Suir, Nore, and Barrow. }
4	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between 21st October and 1st Feb. }	{ 25th Jan. 1885. 20th June, 1888. }	{ 4. Blackwater. }
5	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ From Ballinacorney to Barry's Head, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb., and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 15th Oct. and 1st Feb., save in the Anglinis River, which is between the 21st Oct. and 15th Feb. }	{ 20th Dec. 1878. 14th Dec. 1881. 24 April, 1883. }	{ 5. Lee, Dodder, Ardsheen. }
6	{ Between 21st July and 1st May, save in Elm, between 20th September and 1st May. }	{ do. }	{ Between 21st Oct. and 17th May. }	{ 20th June, 1878. 20th Oct., 1883. }	{ 6. Don. }
7	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between 21st Oct. and 17th May. }	{ 20th Jan., 1878. }	{ 6. Glengiffa, Swane, &c. }
8	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between 21st Oct. and 1st April. }	{ 7th Feb. 1885. 14th Nov. 1888. }	{ 6. Blackwater, Roughly, Glenties, Bann. }
9	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between Dromore Head and Inch Ferry, and extending off Liffey and all Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those points, between 21st October and 1st April. Between Hook Point and Cloughan Point, and including all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, save the River Malin and its Tributaries, between 15th September and 1st February. In the River Malin and its Tributaries, between 21st October and 1st April. Between Cloughan Point and Ballyvaughan, and including all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st Jan. Between Ballyvaughan and Lough Head, and including all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between those points, between 20th October and 1st February. Between 20th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Wicklow, the waters of which flow into Lough Linn and the River Slaney, and save in Lough Slane, save Glenties, Fook, Coon, and Cullen, save in Malin Head, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Rags Head, and between Dromore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the River Dromore and Fookanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dromore Head and Kerry Head. For River Slaney and Malin between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb. following For Fook, Dromore, and Cullen, and tributaries, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb. March; between Loop Head and Rags Head, between 20th September and 1st March; and between Dromore Head and Kerry Head (save in the River Dromore and Fookanagh) between 20th Sept. and 1st April. For Dromore and Fookanagh, situated between Dromore Head and Kerry Head, between 21st October and 1st May. For that part of the Wicklow District situated in the County Wicklow, the waters of which flow into Lough Linn and the River Slaney, and for Lough Slane, between the 20th September and 1st March. }	{ 27th Sept. 1883. }	{ 7. Inny, Rathfriland, Carrigrohilly, Malin, Lough, Glenties. }
10	{ Same as Tidal. }	{ do. }	{ Between 20th Sept. and 1st Feb., save in that part situated in the County Wicklow, the waters of which flow into Lough Linn and the River Slaney, and save in Lough Slane, save Glenties, Fook, Coon, and Cullen, save in Malin Head, and save in all rivers running into the sea, between Loop Head and Rags Head, and between Dromore Head and Kerry Head, and save also in the River Dromore and Fookanagh, in the County of Kerry, which are situated between Dromore Head and Kerry Head. For River Slaney and Malin between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb. following For Fook, Dromore, and Cullen, and tributaries, between 21st Oct. and 1st Feb. March; between Loop Head and Rags Head, between 20th September and 1st March; and between Dromore Head and Kerry Head (save in the River Dromore and Fookanagh) between 20th Sept. and 1st April. For Dromore and Fookanagh, situated between Dromore Head and Kerry Head, between 21st October and 1st May. For that part of the Wicklow District situated in the County Wicklow, the waters of which flow into Lough Linn and the River Slaney, and for Lough Slane, between the 20th September and 1st March. }	{ 18th Oct. 1874. 17th Sept. 1878. 27th Aug. 1882. 20th Aug. 1883. 20th Sept., 1883. 27th Aug. 1888. 24th Sept. 1888. }	{ 8. Shannon, Dool, Fergus, Dromore, Carrigrohilly, Malin, Lough, Glenties. }

* Class taken by Flood Angling for the capture of Eels, between the 20th January and 1st July, save in the River Shannon, which is between the 21st January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the Wicklow District between 21st December and 1st July in any following, and save in Slieve Donard, which is between 21st December and 1st July, and save in the Coleraine District, which is between 20th January and 1st Feb. in each year, and save also in Carrigrohilly River, which is between the 20th February and 1st July in each year.

TABLE showing the CLOOT SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
5. Galway.	Hags Head to Slyne Head.	{ Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib at Galway River and Lahan and Teltasties, which is between 31st August and 15th February.
10. Ballinacilly.	Slyne Head to Pigeon Point.	{ Between the 31st August and 15th February, save in Londonderry and Carronevilly Rivers and Estuaries. For Londonderry and Carronevilly Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
10A. Bangor.	Pigeon Point to Banwar Head.	{ Between 31st August and 15th February, save in Newport and Glenties, Carrinacilly and Owanagrove Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 15th March; Glenties River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Carrinacilly and Owanagrove Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 15th February.
11. Ballis.	Banwar to Owanagrove.	{ Between 15th August and 15th March, save Palmerston and Ennery Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
12. Sligo.	Owanagrove to Mullaghmore.	{ " 15th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Water, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January.
13. Ballyshannon.	Mullaghmore to Reenan.	{ " 15th August and 1st March, save River Eola and Teltasties, which is between 15th September and 1st April.
14. Letterkenny.	Reenan to Malin Head.	{ " 15th August and 4th Feb., for Tidal and for one mile above Teltasties, save Cross at Bannock, and Gweedagh River, Trillicks Bay, and Owanagrove and Owanagrove Rivers. For Cross at Bannock River, between 14th September and 15th April; for Gweedagh, between 15th Sept. and 1st April. For Trillicks Bay, between 15th September and 1st July. For Owanagrove and Owanagrove Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.
15. Londonderry.	Malin to Derryhill Boundary.	{ Between 31st August and 15th April.
16. Coleraine.	Derryhill Boundary to Portrush.	{ " 15th August and 4th February.
17. Ballyvaughan.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	{ 15th September and 17th March.
17A. Donaghadee.	Donaghadee to Clogher Head.	{ Between Ballaghna Point in County Louth and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Clogher Head and Ballaghna Point, County Louth, and the tidal portion of all rivers flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th August and 15th February.
17B. Donaghadee.	Clogher Head to Slieve Donard.	{ Between 4th August and 15th February.

* Police Fishing by Trawl in Lough Neagh

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Persons to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which not issued.	Description of Fixed Set.
41	River Moy.	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Cluckin.	9 May, 1877.	Belfast.	2 Fixed draft sets.
42	Do.	J. W. Shepherd.	15 May, 1878.	Do.	1 Do.
43	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	William Little.	1 June, 1878.	Do.	2 Bag sets.
44	Sea off coast, co. Mayo.	Do.	1 May, 1878.	Do.	1 Do.
45	Sea off co. Antrim.	A. G. Falcater.	1 September, 1868.	Belfast.	1 Do.
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
82	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.

Fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts).

No.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
26	2 nets, from 200 to 250 yards in length.	Tide-way nets, River May.
27	2 nets, not exceeding 50 yards in length.	Baymore fixed net.
28	Leaders, 40 fathoms long each; and each bar about 7 feet wide.	St. Nicholas bag nets.
29	Leaders, each 30 fathoms long; heads, 2 fathoms each.	Baymore nets.
30	Leaders, 21 yards; net, 21 yards.	Baymore net.
31	Leader, 20 yards; net, 21 yards.	Baymore-net net.
32	Leader, 16 feet; net, 24 feet.	Portsmouth net.
33	Leader, 17 feet; net, 24 feet.	Portsmouth net.
34	Net, 114 feet; head, 20 feet.	Portsmouth net.
35	Net, 114 feet; head, 20 feet.	Portsmouth net.
36	Leader, 118 yards long; head, 45 feet long.	Baymore net.
37	Leader, 24 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Baymore net.
38	Leader, 14 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Baymore net.
39	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
40	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
41	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
42	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
43	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
44	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
45	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
46	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
47	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
48	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
49	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
50	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
51	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
52	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
53	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
54	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
55	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
56	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
57	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
58	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
59	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
60	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
61	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
62	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
63	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
64	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
65	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
66	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
67	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
68	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
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70	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
71	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
72	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
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75	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
76	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
77	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
78	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
79	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
80	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
81	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
82	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
83	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
84	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
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89	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
90	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
91	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
92	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
93	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
94	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
95	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
96	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
97	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
98	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
99	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.
100	Length, 100 yards.	Baymore net.

No. 13—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

Appendix

No. 15.

Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

No.	Particulars of Size, &c.	Observations.
43	The first leader, 115 yards long; first head, 14 yards long. Second leader, 115 yards long; second head, 4 yards long.	Kilmore Point weir.
44	The first leader, 115 feet long; first head, 45 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 115 feet long; second head, 15 feet long and 15 feet wide. Third leader, 115 feet long; head, 47 feet long and 21 feet wide.	Currowbaning weir.
45	Length, 115 yards.	Dunigat weir.
46	Length, 115 yards.	Kilgallon weir.
47	Leader, 115 feet long; head, 44 feet long.	Pyrene Island (north) weir.
48	Leader, 115 feet long; head, 40 feet long, and 15 feet 6 inches wide.	Pyrene Island (north) weir.
49	The first leader, 115 feet long; first head, 115 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 115 feet long; second head, 15 feet long and 15 feet wide.	Dunigat weir.
50	The first leader, 115 feet long; first head, 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. Second leader, 115 feet long; second head, 15 feet long, 15 feet wide.	Mount Trachthead weir.
51	Length, 115 feet long; head, 40 feet long, 15 feet wide.	Coolemore weir.
52	Length, 115 yards.	Terbert weir.
53	Length, 115 yards.	Kilgallon weir.
54	Length, 115 yards.	Kilgallon weir.
55	Leader, 115 yards long.	Terbert weir.
56	Leader, 115 yards long.	Terbert weir.
57	Leader, 115 yards long, head, 30 yards, and 5 wide.	Terbert weir.
58	Leader, 40 yards long; head, 5 yards long.	Ardracree or Ballymore west weir.
59	E. Weir, leader, 75 yards long; head, 17 yards—W. Weir, leader, 15 yards long; 5 heads each, 17 yards long.	Currowbaning weir and western weir.
60	Leader, 80 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Currowbaning weir.
61	Leaders, each 115 yards, and 5 heads, each 17 yards long.	Currowbaning weir.
62	4 heads, whole length not to exceed 115 yards.	Currowbaning weir.
63	No. 1, 115 yards in length, and No. 2, 10 yards in length.	Kilgallon weir.
64	No. 1, 115 yards long; No. 2, 115 yards long, and No. 3, 115 yards long.	Ballymore weir.
65	Three heads; the whole length not exceeding 115 yards.	Currowbaning weir.
66	115 yards long.	Currowbaning weir.
67	115 yards in length from high-water mark.	Terbert weir.
68	No. 1, 115 yards in length, and No. 2, 115 yards in length.	Ballymore weir.
69	115 yards from high-water mark.	Currowbaning weir.
70	4 heads of 17 yards each; 5 leaders of 15 yards, 4 back ends of 15 yards, and 5 wings of 15 yards each.	Currowbaning weir.
71	Length, 115 yards, including head.	Kilgallon, Lower weir.
72	Length, 115 yards, with floating leader at shore end.	Knock weir.
73	Length, 75 yards.	Kilgallon weir.
74	40 yards, 4 heads, 4 leaders.	Ballymore weir.
75	4 leaders of 15 and 40 yards respectively, 5 heads of 17 yards; 5 wings of 15 yards each.	Currowbaning weir.
76	115 yards long.	Currowbaning weir.
77	115 feet.	Ballymore weir.
78	115 feet leader.	Sturt weir.
79	Length of shore-arm, 75 feet; body of Weir, 45 feet; Flood-arm, 15 feet; large yard, width, 15 feet; 15th point, width, 17 feet.	Sturt weir.
80	Leader, 45 feet long; head, 15 feet.	Ballymore weir.
81	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of wing, 115 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of this Leader, 15 feet; out-pole of chamber of net chamberwards, 17 feet.	The Crook weir.
82	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of net, 115 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 115 feet; out-pole of chamber of net chamberwards, 15 feet.	The Shell Brook weir.
83	In-pole of Shore Leader to outer pole of net, 115 feet; out-pole of do. to do. of Flood Leader, 115 feet.	The Chapel Brook weir.
84	115 feet, inner to outer pole.	Currowbaning weir.
85	Leader, 115 feet; head, 15 feet.	Currowbaning weir.
86	Leader, 115 yards long; head, 17 yards long.	Currowbaning weir.
87	115 yards long, and 1, 115 yards long.	Kilgallon weir.
88	Not exceeding 115 yards long.	Ballymore weir.
89	115 yards long.	Lower Middle Douglas.
90	115 yards long.	Lower Douglas.
91	From 115 to 115 yards long.	Kilgallon weir, River Fyne.
92	Leader, 115 yards; length of net, 40 yards.	Frederick weir.
93	115 feet, inner to outer pole.	Woodcove weir.
94	Each not exceeding 115 yards length.	115th weir, Ship, or Garraige.
95	115 yards in length.	Dunigat weir.
96	Shore wing, 115 feet; channel wing, 15 feet; space between shore wing and rock, 15 feet.	Terbert weir.
97	The first leader, 115 yards long; and the second leader, 115 yards 1 foot long.	Knockweir weir.
98	The first leader, 115 yards long; second leader, 115 yards 1 foot long.	Ship's Channel weir.
99	Lower water-leader, 40 yards long; upper water-leader, 15 yards long. The head or pocket of the former extending from west to east 15 yards in breadth, and the latter extending from west to east 15 yards.	Terbert weir.
100	Leader, 15 yards, head, 15 yards long.	Terbert weir.

continued, 126.

APPENDIX No. 14.

REVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1889.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole, . . .	Adrigole Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Annagh, Clara, . . .	Dealinagga Bridge, between the townlands of Drough and Annagh,	27th November, 1878.
Annaghmore, Clara, . . .	Therbarrier of stones at seaward side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Claghawilly and Clonmangrove,	27th November, 1878.
Bandon, . . .	The Bridge at Immaculate, known as the Immaculate Bridge,	18th January, 1881.
Bann, . . .	The Down Stream and of Fishing Weir, known as the Cotts,	12th November, 1831.
Becree, Cork, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Malina, in county Cork,	12th March, 1864.
Blackwater, . . .	A straight line down the north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballynagilly, Glabe and Ballygowan,	18th March, 1878.
Boynes, . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Oldbridge,	8th April, 1888.
Bride, . . .	Tallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Brookland Water and Weir, or Boreale river, . . .	South-easterly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Leslie Hall, Green,	6th August, 1854.
Carraig, . . .	The Carraig Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir,	12th January, 1881.
Carraig, Co. Cork, . . .	Carraig Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Castlemore or Dandale, . . .	The Mill Dam east below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge,	18th August, 1881.
Don, . . .	Williamstown Weir,	22th May, 1878.
Don or Adonis, . . .	Adonis Bridge,	26th November, 1878.
Duba, . . .	Foot Bridge above Donagh Bridge,	17th July, 1818.
Fane, . . .	The Railway Bridge across said River,	18th May, 1871.
Fargham, . . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Maydown and Carrakel,	15th June, 1813.
Fish, . . .	The Road leading through Kilbarney from the Road leading from Listowel to Bannamore by a line down in continuation of said Kilbarney Road across River,	4th October, 1878.
Fogarty, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis,	8th April, 1864.
Finisk, Co. Waterford, . . .	A straight line down in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between townlands of Quaver and Havelly,	12th March, 1878.
Finn, Co. Donagh, . . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Donaghmore Glabe and Carrick,	18th June, 1881.
Galley or Galley, Co. Kerry, . . .	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gorb-Glabe between the townlands of Gortmorcum and Gortmorcum,	4th October, 1878.
Glacowilly, . . .	Conwall's Bridge,	18th June, 1871.
Glacowilly, Co. Waterford, . . .	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin,	10th March, 1873.
Glynn, . . .	Lynn's Weir,	26th May, 1873.
Gluck, Co. Waterford, . . .	A straight line down in a north-easterly direction across river from a point on townland of Downess, at the road leading to Yillacowen, to a point on the townland of Cullabeg,	12th March, 1878.
Gluck, Co. Waterford, . . .	A straight line down in a north-easterly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Bannam and Ballybeg,	18th March, 1873.
Irish, Co. Wexford, . . .	Shore Bridge,	5th November, 1863.
Leane, . . .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	22th July, 1865.
Lee, . . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Lick, Co. Waterford, . . .	The bridge across river known as the Ballybeg Bridge,	12th March, 1878.
Lick, . . .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Nalga, . . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adonis Dam,	12th August, 1884.
Nalga, Co. Kerry, . . .	A straight line down across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Cullabeg and Ballybeg,	26th July, 1885.
Nalga or Donagh, . . .	Wooden Bridge at Donagh Mill,	10th June, 1871.
Nearns, . . .	Nearns Bridge,	18th June, 1888.
Noy, . . .	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballin,	26th July, 1885.
Noy, . . .	The Immaculate Bridge,	10th March, 1864.
Owens or Bally-licky, . . .	The Ballybeg Bridge on the High Road,	18th June, 1871.
Shannon, . . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Cerkilly Mill Weir,	8th April, 1864.
Shinn, . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	26th August, 1883.
Shinn, . . .	Eniscorthy Bridge,	1st February, 1886.
Sligo or Garvaghy, . . .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo,	11th February, 1871.
Sligo or Coomish, . . .	Sligo Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Solt, . . .	A line down across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolmuck Weir,	12th March, 1864.
Tahila, Co. Kerry, . . .	The mouth of river as defined 31st November, 1878, by a straight line down in a north-easterly direction across said river from a point on townland of Tahila to a point on townland of Downess,	8th February, 1878.
Tony, Co. Cork and Waterford, . . .	The bridge known as the Two Mills Bridge,	10th March, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 15.

RESULTS OF INQUIRIES held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Net erected since last list published, in Report for 1881, to 31st December, 1889.

No.	Where Fixed Net situated.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person maintaining and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, and of Land to which Net attached.	Parish.	Barony.	County.	Judgment of Inspectors.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
436	Slieve Donard.	1 Fly Net.	Thos. B. Hunt.	Thos. B. Hunt.	Kilbride.	Clontarf.	Down.	Illegal.	16th Dec. 1884.	—	—
437	Do.	1 Stake Net.	Frederic W. Hobbins.	Frederic W. Hobbins.	Kilbride.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	18th Dec. 1884.	Appeal.	Legal.
438	Wickham Bay.	1 Bag Net.	Leah. Higgins.	James Doyle.	Doonagh.	Feth.	Wexford.	Illegal.	27th May. 1885.	—	—
439	Cob Harbour.	1 Stake Net.	John C. Bennett.	John C. Bennett.	Doonagh.	Doonagh.	Doonagh.	Legal.	29th June. 1885.	—	—
440	Wickham Bay.	1 Stake Net.	A. N. H. O'Connell.	A. N. H. O'Connell.	Doonagh.	Doonagh.	Doonagh.	Illegal.	12th Dec. 1885.	—	—
441	Slieve Donard.	1 Stake Net.	R. W. G. Brown.	R. W. G. Brown.	Kilbride.	Clontarf.	Down.	Legal.	2nd March. 1887.	Appeal.	Legal.
442	Do.	Do.	Robert S. Vandenbrouck.	Robert S. Vandenbrouck.	Kilbride.	Do.	Do.	Illegal.	Do.	—	—
443	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	Do.	—	—
444	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kilbride.	Do.	Do.	Illegal.	Do.	Appeal.	Legal.
445	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fishing prohibited.	—	—	—
446	Do.	Do.	Her Majesty's Principal Secretary at War for the War Department.	Her Majesty's Principal Secretary at War for the War Department.	Kilbride.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	14th March. 1887.	—	—
447	Do.	Do.	John F. Connelley.	—	Mayville.	Mayville.	Down.	Illegal.	Do.	—	—
448	Estuary of Donaghadee.	Fixed Drag Net.	Reps of the late Michael Foxton and of Mrs. Jane Foxton, deceased.	Reps of the late Michael Foxton and of Mrs. Jane Foxton, deceased.	Donaghadee.	Thorough.	Sligo.	For several Fisheries, Certificate granted.	13th October. 1887.	Appeal.	Provisional.
449	Do.	Fixed Drag Net.	John L. Connelley.	John L. Connelley.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Illegal.	Do.	Do.	Withdrawn.

APPENDIX No. 16.

RETURNS OF FISH

Conveyed to England or Scotland during 1889, by the following Steamship Companies.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY, *via* Dublin and Holyhead.

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1889.	Ardara, . . .	Holyhead, . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald, Herring, &c.,	27	14	—	—
	Athens, . . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Athens, . . .	do.	20	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Balla,	do.	802	—	90	8	—	—	Lobsters,	8	15	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	155	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bantry,	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fish,	8	8	—	—
	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	251	15	—	—
	Downport, . .	do.	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Garra,	do.	125	—	64	5	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	287	8	—	—
	Dublin,	do.	302	—	10	10	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, and sundry Sea Fish.	—	—	—	—
	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring from Dublin and Hench, Lobsters and Oysters, &c.	272	7	—	—
	Fish,	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	120	8	—	—
	Foxford, . . .	do.	240	—	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ferry,	do.	65	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Galway,	do.	112	—	31	10	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, .	81	12	—	—
	Kilbarney, . .	do.	77	—	8	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	6	5	2	—
	Kilbeggan, . .	do.	112	—	30	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	81	—	—	—
	Kilkeary, . . .	do.	72	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Larne,	do.	302	—	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kinnis,	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald and Herring,	81	12	—	—
	do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sundry Sea Fish, . .	12	14	—	—
	Larne,	do.	302	—	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	New Ross, . .	do.	100	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Onemore, . . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, .	40	10	—	—
	Sligo,	do.	434	—	48	14	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, and sundry Fish.	6	14	—	—
	Strathmore, . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald, Herring, &c.,	420	10	—	—
	Trillick, . . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macdonald, Herring, &c.,	340	—	8	—
	Westport, . .	do.	805	—	23	—	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, .	12	12	—	—
	Westport, . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lobsters and Oysters, &c.,	12	12	—	—
	Yongal,	do.	480	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals,		7,452	—	511	4	2	—	—	2,255	18	—	—

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, *via* Dublin and Holyhead.

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Freshwater Fish.		Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1889.	Athens,	Holyhead, . . .	18	—	—	10	—	—
	Athens,	do.	200	—	10	8	—	—
	Atty,	do.	70	—	8	31	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	14	—	4	1	—	—
	Balla,	do.	11	—	5	10	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	8	—	8	12	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	18	—	1	—	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	8	—	—	10	—	—
	Ballymore, . .	do.	81	—	8	8	2	—
	Berry,	do.	80	—	8	10	—	—
	Berry,	do.	88	—	3	7	—	—
	Cardigan, . .	do.	10	—	—	10	—	—
	Cardigan, . .	do.	100	—	22	—	—	—
	Cardigan, . .	do.	10	—	1	8	2	—
	Fish,	do.	20	—	1	10	—	—
	Foxford, . . .	do.	11	—	—	10	8	—
	Galway, . . .	do.	172	—	12	10	—	—
	Larne,	do.	21	—	1	10	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	14	—	1	—	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	10	—	—	15	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	22	—	8	10	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	20	—	8	—	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	10	—	—	8	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	17	—	1	8	—	—
	Monaghan, . .	do.	2	—	—	10	2	—
	Westport, . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals,		1,282	—	80	8	2	—

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY, via Greenore and Holyhead.

Date.	From what Stations.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1884.	Belmulletmen.	Holyhead.	243	55	10	7	1	6	Crabs and Lobsters.	-	4	-	-
	Belmullet.	do.	14	1	7	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Belmullet.	do.	14	1	7	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Belmullet.	do.	17	4	1	1	6	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Castle Caldwell.	do.	-	13	-	3	6	13	-	-	-	-	-
	Castletown.	do.	42	3	5	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Castletown.	do.	-	2	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Castletown.	do.	10	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herrings.	177	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herrings, Trawl Fish, Eels, Crabs, and Lobsters.	113	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	11	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	14	-	-	15	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	2	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mussels.	16.	7	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	4	-	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	135	37	37	-	-	-	Crabs and Lobsters.	6	18	-	-
	Greenore.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mussels.	60	8	-	-
Totals.			1,348	107	120	4	5	12	-	451	28	-	-

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Date.	From what Stations.	To what Ports.	Salmon.		Weight.				Eels.	Weight.				Sea Fish.		Weight.			
			Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Boxes.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
1886.	Waterford.	New Milford.	1,455	164	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,485	101	14	2	-
	Lisowast.	do.	41	2	7	2	-	20	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Poyane.	do.	784	41	16	-	-	43	6	6	2	-	-	21	1	1	-	-	-
	Lisowast.	do.	207	16	16	-	-	35	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilkee.	do.	68	4	10	-	-	445	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Banna.	do.	7	-	11	-	-	27	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lough.	do.	104	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Castlegregory.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	119	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trillick.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	41	-	-	-	-
	Downpatrick.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514	17	6	-	-	-
	Killybegs.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Afarn.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.			4,270	200	37	-	-	722	48	18	-	-	4,347	109	18	2	-	-	-

CITY OF CORK STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Date.	From what Stations.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1884.	Cork.	Liverpool.	472	-	67	4	-	-	1,172 Boxes, Mackerel.	403	4	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,112 Boxes, Mackerel.	120	16	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 Boxes, Hake & Eels.	14	12	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	464 Boxes, Hake & Eels.	24	15	-	-
	do.	New Milford.	67	-	6	4	-	-	1,245 Boxes, Mackerel.	167	8	-	-
	do.	do.	140	-	1	15	-	-	747 Boxes, Mackerel.	74	14	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 Barrels, Mackerel.	6	2	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 Boxes, Hake and Sprats.	10	12	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	648 Boxes, Hake and Sprats.	60	8	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	704 Boxes, Hake & Sprats.	39	6	-	-
	do.	do.	26	-	4	6	-	-	1,245 Boxes, Mackerel.	60	4	-	-
	do.	do.	14	-	-	1	-	-	948 Boxes, 60 Barrels, Mackerel.	41	16	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 Boxes, 100 Barrels, Hake and Sprats.	26	4	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	213 Boxes, Hake and Sprats.	11	16	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Boxes, Mackerel.	2	12	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Boxes, 24 Eels, Hake.	-	10	-	-
	do.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Boxes, 20 Eels, Hake.	2	10	-	-
Totals.			472	-	68	10	-	-	-	1,383	7	-	-

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1881.	Portrush.	Bombay.	553	20	34	1	2	—	Salts, &c.	3	2	1	—
	Derry.	do.	413	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Magilligan.	do.	43	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ballymossy.*	do.	223	21	5	13	1	—	Crabs.	9	12	8	—
	Farna.	do.	411	—	25	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Randstown.	do.	21	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ardrin.	do.	112	12	2	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colmash.	do.	22	12	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manamory.	do.	43	4	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Larne Harbour.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salts, Crabs, &c.	12	2	2	—
			1,461	53	121	13	2	—		22	12	8	—

* From Ballymossy.

GLASGOW, DUBLIN, AND LONDONDERY STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED).

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Oct. 16.	Londonderry.	Greenock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fresh Fish.	—	14	—	12
" 22.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	12	2	—
" 26.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	3	—	—
" 31.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	4	2	—
Nov. 3.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	7	0	—
" 5.	Do.	Greenock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	1	8	0	—
" 16.	Do.	Greenock, for Glasgow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	12	2	—
April 24.	Glasgow.	Greenock, for London.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salt Herrings.	24	12	2	—
Dec. 31.	Portrush.	Liverpool.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Barrel Fish.	—	3	2	—
" 31.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.	—	3	2	—
									Total.	25	17	1	12

DUBLIN, GLASGOW, AND GREENOCK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1881.													
April.	Londonderry.	Koromache.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Crabs, Lobsters.	—	—	2	—
June.	Do.	do.	11	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
July.	Do.	do.	22	3 Bkgs.	2	12	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Aug.	Do.	do.	74	—	7	2	—	—	2 Boxes, 2 Barrels, Lobsters.	—	2	—	—
Jan. to Dec.	Sligo or Arrammore.	to England.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shall Fish.	9	10	—	—
		Total.	147	1	12	4	2	14	—	2	12	2	—

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY (CORK).

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				SEA FISH.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
June 24.	Cork.	Glasgow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 Bels. Cured Haddock.	8	—	—	—
" 4.	(From Dingle originally.)	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. 24.	Edinburgh.	Greenock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 do. do.	—	12	—	—
Sept. 24.	Caharcross.	Glasgow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 do. do.	—	12	2	—
Oct. 16.	Dingle.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 do. do.	—	11	1	—
" 16.	Caharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 do. do.	—	2	—	—
" 21.	Kinsale.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 do. do.	—	12	2	—
" 21.	Caharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 do. do.	—	12	—	—
" 24.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 do. do.	—	1	12	—
" 25.	Baharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 do. do.	—	2	—	—
" 25.	Caharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 do. do.	—	1	4	—
Nov. 7.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 do. do.	—	4	11	2
" 12.	Baharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 do. do.	—	7	2	—
" 12.	Dingle.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 do. do.	—	2	12	—
" 21.	Do.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 do. do.	—	2	—	—
Dec. 12.	Caharcross.	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 do. do.	—	12	—	—
									41 Bels. Cured Haddock.	72	11	—	—

BELFAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Sea Fish.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1888.	Londonderry.	England.	2,668	-	209	12	-	-	Crabs and Lobsters, 428 Boxes, Cod and Flat Fish, 20 Boxes, Winkles, 24 Bags, Mussels, 201 Bags,	-	-	-	-

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Date.	From what Station.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.				Sea Fish.	Weight.			
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.

Information supplied, but Company desired it should be regarded as confidential.

APPENDIX No. 17.

RETURNS OF SALMON AND TROUT

Conveyed over the following Railways during 1889.

WATERFORD, DUNGARVAN, AND LISMORE.

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Lismore.	Paddington.	164	-	17	0	0	-
Cappoquin.	do.	40	-	3	17	1	10
do.	Manchester.	8	-	-	3	3	10
do.	Waterford.	108	-	11	0	0	0
do.	Lismore.	48	-	5	10	0	10
Cappagh.	Waterford.	13	47	7	17	0	0
		418	47	38	14	0	20

The weight includes that of the packages and ice.

GREAT NORTHERN (IRELAND).

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Drogheda.	—	418	108	37	12	-	-
Boonagh.	—	40	114	3	12	-	-
Maran.	—	12	30	1	5	-	-
Dunlough.	—	11	5	-	14	-	-
Castellborough.	—	102	2	7	7	-	-
Glinagh.	—	28	-	1	7	-	-
Strabane.	—	873	27	26	8	-	-
Portball.	—	-	15	-	3	-	-
Londonderry.	—	10	-	-	10	-	-
Naiphassane.	—	-	8	74	17	-	-
Bundoran.	—	-	-	20	15	-	-
		1,580	174	135	28	-	-

CORK, BANDOON, AND SOUTH COAST.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Other Pages.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
			Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballincora,	Cork,	58	—	—	—	8	2	18
Bandon,	do. . . .	366	224	264	21	—	—	18
Bantry,	do. . . .	—	109	—	8	—	—	—
Clonahilly,	do. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Desert,	do. . . .	4	—	—	—	—	1	18
Donemurphy,	do. . . .	7	—	—	—	—	2	27
Ennisbane,	do. . . .	25	—	8	—	6	—	6
Trillickmore,	do. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence,	do. . . .	4	79	1	4	4	8	8
Upton,	do. . . .	7	172	7	8	17	2	—
		381	383	264	37	24	1	4

The weight shown above is understood to be the net weight of the fish.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD Harcourt-street (Goods and Coaching).
 Wicklow, Anglin's, Arklow, Gorey, Enniscorthy, Edmonstone Ferry, Mallow, New Ross, and
 Wexford agents.

No. of Boxes.	No. of Baskets.	Packs.	Weight.			
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
168	472	23	28	8	1	20

The above is gross weight, packages and all.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballinacorney,	All Stations,	—	20	—	7	6	4
Thomastown,	do. . . .	21	127	8	4	9	7
Kilkenny,	do. . . .	48	—	3	25	—	21
	Totals,	69	147	8	31	2	4

Weight given above includes that of packages and ice.

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Arklow,	All Stations,	—	14	—	2	—	8

Weight given above includes that of packages.

LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Baskets.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Enniskillen,	Londonderry,	118	—	12	58	1	—
Enniscorthy,	do. . . .	32	—	1	4	1	18
Londonderry,	do. . . .	58	—	8	17	—	—
	Net weight of Fish,	218	—	21	79	2	18

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ballydoole,	London (Eastern),	119	—	11	0	1	—
do.	Manchester,	38	—	3	10	2	—
do.	Liverpool,	87	—	8	24	5	—
	Total from Ballydoole,	177	—	17	10	1	—
Sligo,	London (Eastern),	5	—	—	10	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	86	—	8	10	—	—
do.	Manchester,	200	—	20	11	—	27
	Total from Sligo,	291	—	28	—	—	27
Westport,	Dublin,	140	200	10	12	2	8
do.	Manchester,	940	—	94	4	2	8
do.	London (Eastern),	318	—	31	6	—	28
do.	Liverpool,	418	—	42	10	—	20
	Total from Westport,	691	200	65	—	2	2
Foxford,	Dublin,	27	—	2	8	—	10
do.	Liverpool,	157	—	15	7	2	—
do.	Manchester,	66	—	7	2	2	18
do.	Barnslough,	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Total from Foxford,	252	—	22	2	1	1
Ballina,	Liverpool,	1,400	40	138	10	2	—
do.	Manchester,	218	—	21	9	—	—
do.	London (Eastern),	867	—	86	14	2	—
do.	Dublin,	120	—	12	11	2	—
	Total from Ballina,	2,715	40	256	35	2	—
Maltingar,	Dublin,	—	10	—	—	2	10
do.	Belfast and other Irish Towns,	—	6	—	—	1	—
do.	London,	—	8	—	—	1	17
do.	Bedford,	—	2	—	—	—	26
	Total from Maltingar,	—	26	—	1	3	2
Omagh,	Dublin,	14	8	—	12	—	12
do.	Belfast,	—	4	—	—	1	22
do.	Edgeworthstown,	—	1	—	—	—	6
	Total from Omagh,	14	13	—	12	2	18
Galweg,	London (Eastern),	472	—	46	—	—	—
do.	Manchester,	54	—	5	—	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	114	—	11	—	—	—
do.	Dublin,	27	—	2	—	—	—
	Total from Galweg,	767	—	63	—	—	—
	TOTAL,	5,502	100	482	54	—	22

CARRICKFERGUS AND LARNE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Larne,	Belfast,	71	87	6	7	2	10

FINN VALLEY RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Stranorlar,	Londonderry,	1	—	—	—	—	28
do.	Dublin,	—	17	—	11	2	—
do.	Strabane,	4	30	1	7	—	—
Belvidere,	All Stations,	—	—	—	—	—	—
do.	do. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clady,	Dublin,	17	—	—	11	1	2
	Total,	22	47	2	29	1	10

The weight includes that of the packages and ice.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.			Gross Weights.			
		Packs.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cookstown Junction.	Belfast.	8	—	18	—	7	9	4
Tomoe.	Warrington.	—	22	—	1	11	1	—
do.	London.	—	22	—	1	6	—	—
do.	Liverpool.	—	22	—	1	6	—	—
do.	Coleraine.	12	—	—	—	2	1	8
Kilrea.	Belfast.	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
do.	Cookstown.	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
do.	Magilligan.	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
do.	Bangor.	2	—	—	—	—	—	17
do.	London.	2	—	—	—	—	—	27
Cullybuckley.	Belfast.	—	7	27	1	16	6	1
Edinmorey.	Liverpool.	—	227	1	22	1	6	14
do.	Manchester.	—	111	—	22	6	1	16
do.	London.	—	22	—	8	1	1	16
Coleraine.	Liverpool.	—	7	—	—	10	9	—
do.	London.	—	227	—	22	14	—	—
do.	Bangor.	—	27	—	2	14	—	—
Portlough.	Belfast.	—	9	6	—	6	2	2
do.	Liverpool.	—	17	—	1	24	—	—
do.	Manchester.	—	71	—	7	2	—	—
do.	London.	—	16	—	1	26	—	—
Portlough.	Manchester.	—	12	—	—	4	2	22
do.	Liverpool.	—	222	—	22	11	—	24
do.	London.	—	127	—	12	17	—	—
do.	Bangor.	—	105	—	12	14	—	—
Magilligan.	Belfast.	—	66	4	4	2	—	26
do.	Coleraine.	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
do.	Downhill.	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
do.	Lisnady.	—	—	2	—	—	—	12
do.	Liverpool.	—	27	—	1	16	2	—
do.	Manchester.	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
do.	London.	—	16	—	1	4	—	—
Bellintra.	Belfast.	—	222	—	22	6	—	—
do.	Coleraine.	—	—	—	11	9	—	—
do.	Ballymore.	—	46	—	2	12	—	—
do.	Ballymore.	—	27	—	1	4	—	—
do.	Magilligan.	—	46	—	2	8	—	—
do.	Cookstown.	—	22	—	2	16	—	—
do.	Liverpool.	—	222	—	12	6	—	—
do.	Manchester.	—	12	—	1	6	—	—
do.	London.	—	46	—	2	8	—	11
do.	London.	—	212	—	21	14	—	—
do.	Strangford.	—	221	—	21	16	—	—
do.	Manchester.	—	22	—	2	12	—	—
do.	Liverpool.	—	114	—	12	6	—	—
Totals.		24	4,222	71	222	6	—	26

WEST DONEGAL RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weights.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Drumahaire.	Stranmillis.	222	—	22	7	6	21
do.	Londonerry.	222	—	11	12	6	6
do.	Belfast.	12	6	1	6	2	27
do.	Belfast.	66	7	2	11	2	14
do.	Dungannon.	6	—	—	6	2	11
Donegal.	All Stations.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.		724	12	22	6	6	22

The weights include that of the packages and ice.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To what Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		Weights.			
		Boxes.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Limerick.	London (Fiddlington).	22	—	22	12	—	—
do.	do. (Keston).	22	—	22	12	—	—
do.	Manchester.	22	—	22	6	—	—
do.	Liverpool.	22	—	22	6	—	—
do.	Birmingham.	12	—	1	12	—	—
do.	Dublin (Kingsbridge).	222	62	22	14	—	—
do.	Waterford.	222	62	22	22	—	—
do.	do.	—	62	—	22	—	—
Clovel.	do.	—	222	2	7	—	—
do.	Clovel.	—	2	—	—	1	—
do.	Limerick.	—	2	—	—	—	—
do.	Waterford.	—	222	2	24	—	—
do.	Clovel.	—	2	—	—	—	—
do.	Waterford.	—	222	2	12	1	—
Waterford.	Dublin (Kingsbridge).	222	122	22	6	—	—
do.	Tipperary.	12	42	2	12	—	—
do.	Clovel.	22	22	2	7	—	—
do.	Limerick.	222	22	22	6	—	—
do.	Adare.	1	2	—	4	—	—
do.	Adare.	22	12	22	4	—	—
Totals.		2,222	1,222	222	—	2	24

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND GREENORE RAILWAY COMPANY

Date.	From what Station.	To what Port.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
			Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1888,	Dundalk,	Chester,	1	—	—	8	—	—
	Do.	Liverpool,	12	—	—	16	1	—
	Do.	Manchester,	73	1	4	12	8	8
		Total,	86	—	6	24	—	8

The weights shown above include that of the packages and ice.

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Killingmore,	Dublin (Kingbridge),	8	18	—	18	8	17
Foyes,	London (Paddington),	810	—	77	10	—	—
do.	do. (Euston),	64	—	8	12	—	—
do.	Liverpool,	4	—	—	8	—	—
do.	Dublin (Kingbridge),	3	—	—	3	—	—
do.	Limerick,	10	—	—	18	—	—
	Total,	895	18	85	10	8	17

LIMERICK AND KERRY RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dissey,	Birmingham,	88	—	8	—	—	—
do.	London (Paddington),	48	—	8	17	—	—
do.	Waterford,	460	87	40	11	—	—
do.	Kingbridge,	16	22	1	8	—	—
Limerick,	do.	88	4	1	8	8	20
do.	Waterford,	87	7	—	14	—	20
do.	Trillick,	—	8	—	—	—	20
	Total,	880	118	82	18	—	20

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL, AND KILLALOE RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Castleconnell,	Dublin (Kingbridge),	6	88	—	17	—	7
do.	Limerick,	2	—	—	—	1	4
do.	Killaloe,	1	—	—	—	—	14
do.	Killarney,	1	—	—	—	—	18
do.	London (Euston),	80	—	—	8	8	11
do.	do. (Paddington),	13	1	—	8	8	12
do.	Birmingham,	—	14	—	4	—	—
Killaloe,	Limerick,	—	11	—	—	1	18
	Total,	103	100	1	8	8	8

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.

From what Station.	To what Station.	Salmon and Trout.		Weight.			
		Boxes.	Bushels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Glenties,	Dublin (Kingbridge),	8	—	—	1	8	4
do.	Limerick,	1	—	—	—	1	11
	Total,	9	—	—	1	—	15

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